The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

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THE AMERICAN LAD

and His Clothes!

We know exactly how the average boy goes through his clothes. So we anticipate his needs in their construction. We know the secret of strengthening the weak points. That's what the mother demands and that's why she comes to us for her Boy's Clothing. Our line for this Spring is correct in point of style, fit and originality, and our low prices are the attraction which we expect will win your patronage. See our line when ready to buy your

BOY'S SUMMER SUIT

$2.50 will buy a servicable low priced suit or $6.50 will buy an elegant outfit.

You are safe in buying here at any price.

H. LEWIS, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

We Want to Sell

A LOT OF SHIRT WAISTS

They are a little soiled but will wear just as long and look just as well when washed as ever they did. You can get them for just exactly

ONE-HALF

of what they cost. It is a Shirt Waist Snap. If you want that call and interview us on Shirt Waists.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

BUY A PAIR OF THE FAMOUS

SCHOENECKER SLIPPERS,

The Easiest Shoe for House Wear Ever Made. No Shoe can Give You Better Comfort Than These. We Have Had the Biggest Sales on This Line of Shoes We Ever Had. We Have Sold over 200 Pairs This Year.

SUMMER PARASOLS ARE MOVING RAPIDLY SINCE THE SALE STARTED

Buy Krieder's Shoes for Children.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Farm Machinery, Plows, Drags, Wagons and Buggies

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH

Frances Curran and Sister, Mrs. C. A. Betts, (nee Pearl Curran) Fatally Burned by Alcohol.

The Saturday issue of the Minneapolis Evening Tribune, in a special from Everett, Wash., contained the following:

Frances Curran, a 15 year old girl, was burned Thursday night by the explosion of an oil lamp and died yesterday afternoon. Her sister, Mrs. C. A. Betts, injured in the same explosion, died Thursday night.

Mrs. Betts and Miss Frances Curran were both daughters of our pioneer townsman John Curran, who left this city with his wife and family about a year and a half ago to take up their residence in Washington. Both girls were educated in our city schools, also Miss Muriel and Mrs. M. J. O'Reilly sisters, and Thos. Curran the brother. The family was one of the most respected in our city and the terrible happening has stunned our people here, who have known them for so long and so well. The sympathy of all goes out to the bereaved parents whose awful loss but demonstrates again that the ways of life are devious and that the end comes too often when least expected in form almost too terrible for the mind to grasp.

We clip the details of the awful catastrophe from the Everett Daily Herald of last Friday.

Mrs. C. A. Betts died at midnight, the second victim in the most heart-rending tragedy in the history of the city. Her little sister, Frances Curran, succumbed to her injuries shortly after 8 o'clock last evening.

The circumstances under which this terrible accident occurred make it peculiarly pitiful. Just one week to the hour before the tragedy Pearl Curran, one of the most lovable and beautiful young women of the city, became a bride. She left a home in which she had been nurtured with tender affection, and the happy couple began their married life with the good wishes of a host of friends. Their little home at 2721 Rucker had been made ready before the wedding day and its furnishing had afforded delightful occupation for weeks. Nothing was lacking to make the founding of the home auspicious. It was filled with the sunshine of happy hearts, and the young mistress took great pleasure in showing to the many friends who came with congratulations her mastery of the housekeeping art.

A few days ago the bride, with her husband and mother, went to visit her brother, Dr. Thos. Curran, in Tacoma, where her sister, Miss Muriel, was receiving medical attention. Mr. and Mrs. Betts returned home Wednesday evening. Her mother, sister and brother were therefore in Tacoma at the time of the tragedy and did not reach the city until after death had claimed its victims.

The exact circumstances of the accident could not be learned, as Mrs. Betts and her sister were alone in the house when the explosion occurred and were too badly injured to give coherent explanation. At the time it occurred, about 4:00 o'clock, Mrs. S. E. Wharton was sitting in her parlor next door with a friend, who had called. Her little daughter, Muriel, started for the kitchen door, which was open, to go to join Mrs. Betts and her sister, who were making some dainty confection in a chafing dish in their kitchen. She saw the window curtains in Mrs. Betts' house blazing and gave the alarm, and the next instant Mrs. Betts rushed into the kitchen ablaze from head to foot. She cried: "A blanket! a blanket!" as she entered, and Mrs. Wharton and her caller rushed to her with all the rugs and other articles they could gather and, forcing her to the floor, wrapped them about her to smother the flames. Unfortunately all the bedding was upstairs and the flames, fed by the alcohol which had saturated her clothing and hair, could not be fully quenched till bedding was brought. While they were struggling to save her, Mrs. Betts kept calling for Frances, but it did not occur to them that Frances also was burning. The ladies had shouted for help at the first alarm, and before they could leave Mrs. Betts, people from the street had rushed into the burning home and found poor little Frances so terribly burned that nothing could be done but to ease her sufferings. She had evidently run into the bedroom to wrap bedding about her. Her body was charred in places where the flames had time to do their worst. Despite her terrible injuries she retained consciousness, and almost to the end the brave little soul shone out with that cheerfulness which had so endeared her to all who knew her. Sightless and afflicted onto death, she still had consideration for those that grieved for her.

Everything that medical aid could do was done for the victims. Doctors and nurses quickly arrived and dressed their wounds, but the deadly flames had done their work too well. Apparently about two quarts of alcohol had been scattered by the explosion, which, it is supposed, was caused by attempting to fill the chafing dish burner while it was hot, or they may have been deceived in thinking it had burned out while an invisible flame remained. The spout and bottom of the can were blown off, and the burning fluid was thrown all over the kitchen.

Mrs. Betts was equally brave in her sufferings. There was at first a slight chance for recovery, and to this hope clung for a time, but it soon became evident that she could not survive. She passed away about midnight, having lapsed into unconsciousness some time before.

The husband and family have the profound sympathy of the community in their appalling affliction. Rarely indeed has death wrought at a single stroke such poignant injury for this must be a personal grief to every one who knew the lovable ones who have been thus suddenly taken.

A special train over the Northern Pacific brought the absent members of the bereaved family to Everett at 1:30 o'clock this morning, one and a half hours after Mrs. Betts died, although the greatest possible speed was maintained. On the train were Mrs. Curran, Miss Muriel Curran and Dr. Wagner. Dr. Curran arrived from the Green River hot springs this morning, where he had been attending a meeting of the state medical association.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the Catholic church. The interment will take place at Evergreen cemetery.

Plenty of Strawberries.

Matt. Stapleton has the banner strawberry patch up in this section. Eight bushels of the tempting fruit have been picked from the vines within the past two weeks and Matt. says that there are eight more to pick now. He set out 2,500 plants a year ago on his farm and has taken reasonably good care of them. He informed The New North that he would be glad to furnish plants to those who desire them as they are in need of thinning on his farm. He picked a stem containing sixteen berries last week.

Requiem Mass for the Dead.

There will be a requim mass at St. Mary's Catholic church tomorrow (Friday) morning at 8:30 o'clock, for the repose of the souls of Mrs. C. A. Betts and Frances Curran, who were burned to death in Everett, Washington, last Thursday. Everybody is invited. REV. P. SCHMITZ.

POLICEMAN IS STABBED

William Delain North Side Night Patrolman Cutin the Arm By a Tramp Last Tuesday Night.

While making the rounds near the "Soo" depot last Tuesday night Night Policeman William Delain was attacked by one of a party of easy-going gentry who were reclining on the grass near the water tank. About eleven o'clock the policeman noticed some commotion near the tank and went over to see what it was. It was dark and when he got there he flashed his night lantern and saw a group of four hoboes. He told the men to get out of there and move on, when one of the party jumped at him with the remark that he would lay him out. The attack was unexpected, and although Delain had his "billy" in his right hand he could not wholly ward off the attack. The tramp made a jab at the policeman's breast with a knife and if the latter had not thrown up his arm and warded off the blow it would likely have been fatal. As it was a gash four inches long was cut in his arm. The policeman's club came into play then and the man with the knife was knocked down. The three other tramps then attacked Delain in a body and forced him off his feet and down. When this had been accomplished the hoboes left the spot on the run.

The policeman telephoned for help and Chief Matteson and Pat Gleason were soon with him. A careful search failed to locate the tramps. One of the traveling tribe was arrested in the morning and was thought by the policeman to be one of the party that attacked him. He was taken before Judge Browne and gave his name as Charles Miller. He was given a ten day sentence in the county jail for vagrancy. He denies all knowledge of the affair.

Machinery for Factory Ordered.

The machinery has been ordered that will be installed in the Shepard building on Davenport street, and workmen are expected here Monday to place the machines in position. The power will be generated by a gasoline engine which will be set upon a cement foundation built up from the basement. The interior of the building is now being changed over to accomodate the machines. Mr. Shepard has made arrangements with the well known wholesale hardware firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Co., Milwaukee, to handle the entire output of locks manufactured. The lock is a new invention which is made entirely without springs and Gene owns the patent. Many other articles in the line of builders' light hardware will be manufactured as soon as circumstances will permit. Mr. Shepard owns considerable land lying back of the First National Bank building and his own, and contemplates erecting a large steel addition on the land soon.

Will Leave For Spokane.

Conrad Grant and family will leave Monday night for Spokane, Wash., where they will make their future home. "Con" has filled the position of foreman in the planing mill of the Johnson-Hinman Lumber Co. for over a year and will fill a similar position in a Spokane mill at a large increase in salary. He resigned his position of second lieutenant of Co. L. at the regular meeting of the company Monday night. His resignation will necessitate a change in the line up of officers of that organization. It is quite likely, that Sergeant A. J. Lytle will be elected to fill the vacant position in the company ranks.

TO LOCATE DEAD HEADS

Sunken Logs in Moen's Lake at Hebard Will be Taken Up and Sawed in Rhinelander—Work Now on.

The "dead-head" logs in the lake at Moen's mill at Hebard will be disturbed within the next few weeks and will be lifted out of their wet bed, up the log slide of the mill, and loaded on cars for shipment to Rhinelander.

Work with that end in view is even now in progress at Hebard under the direction of John Moen, John Barnes and Matt. Stapleton, who have undertaken to lift all the water-soaked logs to the surface and turn them into lumber. Upwards of 85,000,000 feet of logs have passed into the lake to be sawed up in the mill there since it started in 1887 or '88, and that thousands of feet of good timber now lie at the bottom of the lake is the supposition which has actuated the above gentlemen to go after it.

The old dam at the head of the lake, which had outlived its usefulness will be rebuilt and the water in the mill lake raised from one to three feet before operations will be commenced. An engine will be attached to the log slide which will operate the chain. The logs, as fast as they are located, will be run up the slide and from there loaded on cars for shipment. The "Soo" line has already built a switch track in to the mill and the logs, as fast as recovered, will be loaded and shipped.

It is expected that about 20,000 logs will be loaded daily when the work is well under way. Eight men will be employed. While the sliding is in there will be opportunities for buying some lumber at a low figure as all the tramways are to be taken down and disposed of.

A New Fire Extinguisher.

John C. Boyd a Wausau gentleman has been in the city this week interesting our people in the workings and merits of a fire extinguisher which is put up in powder form and acts very hostile to the fiery element when brought in contact to it. The powder is manufactured at Wausau and is put up in long tin tubes that can be handled by a child. The gentleman gave several demonstrations of the effectiveness of the extinguisher on Brown street Tuesday night. He had a large wooden box saturated with gasoline and after it was set on fire easily put out the blaze with a few sprinkles of the stuff.

An incipient blaze at the Central House Wednesday noon which was occasioned by an overheated stove-pipe in a partition was speedily put out by a young man named Enright, an agent of Mr. Boyd. Mr. Enright happened to be in the building when the fire started and saved the firemen a job. An alarm was turned in but the fire was extinguished before water was turned on.

ELKS' CARNIVAL AND STREET FAIR

At Ashland, Wis., July 28 to August 2—Keep It in Mind.

Arrangements for the Elks' Carnival and Street Fair at Ashland are rapidly being completed by the various committees having the work in charge and nothing will be left undone to make the affair one of the most successful of its kind ever seen in the northwest. Citizens in general are being interested in the project, and many have promised it heartiest support.

A leading attraction at the carnival will be the Bostock-Ferari company. Animal shows, scientific wonders, strange people and daring feats will be elements of the fair. The carnival grounds promise to present a most attractive appearance. The show company will erect beautifully embellished gold carved exteriors, and every entrance will be a panel structure, painted by the best scenic artists, done in oil. In fact, when all the structures are erected, they will present a miniature world's fair Midway.

Several free exhibitions will be given. The list will be headed by the Great Grant, the high wire artist, with a daring ride across a wire on a bicycle, illuminated with seventy-five incandescent lights. Speedy, a high diver, will plunge from a tower 100 feet high, into four feet of water. One of the most sensational features will be the Watson sisters and Zamora in their daring triple horizontal bars and electrical revolving trapeze acts. Mrs. Murphy, the monkey balloonist, will make sensational ascensions, and parachute leaps. Each day will have its special features.

Honored by Co. L.

At a special meeting of Co. L., Second Infty., W. N. G., held at the Armory last night to fill a vacancy in the ranks caused by the resignation of Second Lieutenant, Conrad Grant, an election was held which resulted in A. J. Lytle being the unanimous choice of the men for the vacant position. Mr. Lytle has held the office of First Sergeant of the Company.

A. Vine of Crandon called in the city the first of the week.

TUITION FOR NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

Under New State Law Outside Pupils Must Now Pay Weekly Tuition.

A meeting of the school board was held Monday night at the council rooms at which the matter of charging tuition to non-resident pupils was taken up and considered. Heretofore no particular attention has been paid to the tuition charge but under Chapter 188, Laws of 1891 it is made obligatory that a tuition fee of 50 cents per week be paid for non-resident High school pupils by their home towns. Seven pupils attended the High school here the past year and come under the ruling. Their names and residences, and number of weeks they have attended the school here are given below:

Lorena Bowles, aged 17, Town of Woodboro, 38 weeks.

Douglas Anderson, aged 15, North Crandon, 31 weeks.

Mabel Cannon, aged 14, Town of Pelican, 38 weeks.

Rose Bennett, aged 17, Town of Pelican, 14 weeks.

Harry Premo, aged 16, Town of Pelican, 16 weeks.

Lenale Melton, aged 17, Town of Newbold, 38 weeks.

Ethel Cardin, aged 17, Town of Norwood, Langlade Co., 38 weeks.

There are 21 other non-resident scholars attending the grade schools in this city, but no charge is made for them by the city.

A NEW MINING COMPANY

A New Company Formed Here to Conduct Mining Operations in Wyoming.—Mines in Albany County.

The Oneida Mining Company was organized here last week for the purpose of developing the Joker Copper Mining claims located in Albany county, Wyoming, in the famous Rambler Mining district.

The property consists of four lode mining claims, known as Joker Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, adjoining each other, containing 80 acres of valuable mineral land, well timbered and watered. The company holds a clear title to the four claims. They were located in April, 1901, and title comes direct from the locaters.

The officers of the company are:

A. S. Pierce, President.
F. L. Hinman, Vice-President.
Geo. W. Bishop, Secretary.
M. H. Raymond, Treasurer.

The board of directors is made up of A.S. Pierce, F. L. Hinman, M. H. Raymond, G. W. Bishop, E. C. Sturdevant, all of Rhinelander, Mathias Nick, of Tomahawk and Emmet Perdue, of Grand Encampment, Wyoming.

The company is capitalized under the laws of the state of Wyoming at $1,000,000.00, divided into shares of $1.00 par value each. Of this capital stock 700,000 shares have been taken and expended for the purchase of the property and the balance of 300,000 has been set aside by the by-laws of the company as Treasury stock, the proceeds of which are to be used for the sole purpose of developing the property.

The directors have decided to issue and place upon the market 50,000 shares of Treasury stock at this time at the low price of ten cents per share, the directors confidently believing from the surface indications and from estimates made by experts and prospectors that it will not be necessary to issue any further installment. They anticipate that the money realized from the sale of this first installment of stock will be amply sufficient to enable the company to reach the ore body and to put the mine in condition to produce shipping ore.

The location of the Joker claims is said to be very favorable. They lie 1200 feet south-east of the New Rambler mine, which is considered to be the richest copper mine ever opened, producing covellite ore averaging $1,200 per carload, and the stock of which cannot be purchased at any price, $4,000 per share having been offered and refused by the holders.

The Verde group of claims lie only about 600 feet north-west from the Joker group, in which rich bodies of ore have recently been uncovered. The Joker claims are on a line between the Cuprite and Duchess mines, both of which are paying properties. The last named mine has already shown some wonderful finds of platinum ore. Expert miners are of the opinion that the trend of the ore veins is from south-east to north-west, thus putting the Joker properties in a direct line with the veins of ore of paying properties, already developed.

The Joker claims have been prospected to sufficient extent to warrant the company in at once proceeding to active operations. Surface indications are most flattering and encourage the directors to believe that the distance to the ore vein is not over from 60 to 80 feet.

The company have many letters from influential miners and business men in the mining district and they are distinctly favorable in tone and clearly show that the prospects are most favorable for the stockholders of the property.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

1902		JULY.				1902
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
....	....	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	....	....
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Salvador is talking of declaring war on the United States. When Uncle Sam finds his glass he may discover this fuming republic some place on the map of South America. It is distinguished by a dot a trifle larger than that which marks a capital city.

Since the declaration of peace in South Africa it comes out that there were about 20,000 Boers in the field at the beginning of the war. This is several times as many as it was supposed they could muster, but there were three generations of them bearing arms.

As a matter of achievement the clipping of four hours from the railroad schedule between Chicago and New York is of interest. It is, however, a performance which the person with nerves will be more likely to view from terra firma than out of a car window. The 24-hour trains are plenty fast enough for everybody save the chronic rushers.

The new service uniform for the United States army will include knickerbockers in place of trousers. This reversion to the style of long ago, coupled with the very general use of knickerbockers in athletics, may foreshadow the passing of the vogue of long trousers, which without any special recommendation have held sway for a century.

Every cloud about the top of each Pacific coast mountain now looks like steam to the inhabitants of the region round about, and they live in fearsome anticipation of a volcanic explosion. There may be less picturesqueness and excitement about the prairie country of the interior, but in other respects it has its advantages. It remains horizontal, for one thing.

It has been discovered that the corporations controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates pay in corporation taxes the entire running expenses of the state of New Jersey. The total sum is $150,728, of which the United States Steel company contributes $54,669. The remainder is made up by seven other companies organized under the laws of New Jersey.

The New York Sun, in a two-line item, tells of the arrival there on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic of the new Hamburg liner Bluecher, bringing 152 cabin and 1,538 steerage passengers. She is a boat 525 feet long, 62 feet beam and 45 feet deep, and has five decks, a size that would have made her a wonder ten or 15 years ago, but in this day and age nothing smaller than a 700-foot boat counts.

Edison says the battery for his new automobile can be charged in 40 minutes for a run of 25 miles, and in a couple of hours can be charged for a 100-mile run. The battery is very compact, and is enclosed in a sealed steel case 12 inches high, six inches long and four inches wide. The battery is about the size of a Webster unabridged dictionary, and it seems wonderful that energy for a 100-mile journey can be stored away in that space.

The proposal to adopt the English alphabet, which a commission of gentlemen of Japan is now considering, is by no means new in that country. A few years ago it was even proposed to adopt the English language, and this plan is still popular. A people so anxious to progress in the world as to be perfectly willing to break away from old associations and to abandon old ideals, customs and their very language are pretty sure to win admiration. They are a people who must be reckoned with in the future.

Studious young gentlemen who are in the habit of fitting things up a bit at the various collegiate institutions throughout the country should consider the excitement-producing device of the Chicago young gentleman who tied a bunch of firecrackers to a dog's tail and turned him into a church filled with worshippers. This is obviously an improvement over the time-honored jest of putting a calf in the college chapel or filling the pew cushions with red pepper. There should be progress in these matters as well as along other lines.

The Boise (Idaho) papers say that more than 2,000 men and at least 50 women were struggling over the roughest and wildest mountain country in an effort to reach the almost inaccessible Thunder Mountain, where it is claimed the richest gold deposits in the world are being opened up. Flour is selling for ten dollars a sack in the gold fields, while bacon is 50 cents a pound, and it is believed 20,000 people will be prospecting in the new field this summer. It is the same old story that is told every time any one finds a bit of shining gold.

We still are told from day to day that mountains, hills, mounds, and even grassy knolls, which we are wont to regard as beauty spots upon the fair face of Mother Earth, are "trembling," "spitting" and "belching" in a most unseemly and disorderly fashion. The old earth, which has moved along for more centuries than we can count, is doing a few eccentric things, but nothing so eccentric as the human beings upon it. Therefore he is a wise man who keeps cool and lets nature take her course without seeking to emphasize her present peculiarities.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

A joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for a monument to prison ship martyrs, to be erected at Fort Green, Brooklyn, N. Y., was passed in the United States senate on the 27th. Conferees were appointed on the Philippine bill and a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on territories to sit during the recess. In the house the senate amendments to the general deficiency appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. A bill was passed to amend the internal revenue laws so as to place perique tobacco on a similar footing with other tobaccos regarding packages. A favorable report was made on bills refunding the duties paid on goods from Porto Rico and the Philippines prior to the passage of the tariff acts.

Senator Teller presented a petition in the United States senate on the 28th from Estes G. Rathbone, praying for a full investigation into his performance of duties as director of posts of Cuba during the occupation of Cuba. The committee on Pacific islands was authorized to investigate, during the recess, the condition of things in Hawaii. In the house resolutions were adopted declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Butler, of Missouri, vacant on the ground that there had been no valid election. A resolution was adopted to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to make special regulations for the G. A. R. encampment in Washington next September.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It was agreed at a cabinet meeting to issue a proclamation of amnesty in favor of all political prisoners in the Philippines, to take effect on the Fourth of July. It includes Aguinaldo and all others like him.

During to repairs under way at the mansion, for the first time in 88 years a regular session of the cabinet was held outside the white house.

Figures of the census bureau show that farms in Illinois June 1, 1900, numbered 264,151, valued at $1,765,281,250, of which amount $251,467,540 represents the value of buildings $1,514,112,970 the value of the land.

The civil war claim of the state of Illinois of $1,005,129 against the federal government will be paid as soon as the warrants can be prepared.

The president has signed the isthmian canal bill.

Figures from the treasury show an exceedingly prosperous year for the nation's finances, the surplus for the fiscal year amounting to nearly $80,000,000.

During the month of June the weather has been the coldest and wettest in years.

In concluding his testimony Admiral Dewey expressed displeasure at some questions asked by senators in the Philippine inquiry and was excused from answering. He severely criticised Aguinaldo.

THE EAST.

Unskilled employes of the United States Steel corporation, 100,000 in number have received an increase of ten per cent. This will add nearly $4,000,000 to the annual pay roll.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended June 30 were: Pittsburg, .774; Brooklyn, .559; Chicago, .547; Boston, .500; Philadelphia, .460; Cincinnati, .407; St. Louis, .389; New York, .264.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the American league for the week ended June 30 were: Chicago, .653; Boston, .622; St. Louis, .529; Philadelphia, .510; Detroit, .472; Washington, .466; Baltimore, .456; Cleveland, .404.

The anthracite operators issued a statement declaring the mine strike broken and saying that strikers were applying for work faster than they could be used.

After a quarrel Andrew Hellman, aged 65 years, a well-known dairyman of Mount Washington, Pa., killed his wife and himself.

The first legislative session on Sunday in 99 years was held by the house as a memorial meeting for Congressmen Cummings (N. Y.) and Peter J. Otey (Va.).

WEST AND SOUTH.

Democrats have nominated Jonas Olson for congress in the Fifteenth Illinois district, and Wilbur R. Hinds in the Nineteenth.

Michigan miners and operators will hold a joint conference in Saginaw July 2 to consider the wage scale.

Grasshoppers by the millions are attacking the grain in the Hill river district near McIntosh, Minn.

The appointment of Henry L. Gordon, a well-known attorney of Cincinnati, lieutenant governor of Ohio, to succeed Carl N. Nippert, resigned, is announced by Gov. Nash.

At Toledo, O., Frank J. Kercher, aged 20, and Albert Melty, aged 17, were killed by the cars.

The death is announced of Melvin L. Youngs, grand lecturer of the masonic grand lodge of Wisconsin, after a prolonged illness in Milwaukee, aged 76 years.

A large number of indigent Americans now in Havana, Cuba, are petitioning the American minister for aid.

After a long illness Justice of the State Supreme Court Charles D. Long died in Detroit, Mich.

From Skagway the steamer Dolphin has arrived in Vancouver, B. C., bringing down from Dawson $1,000,000 in gold.

At Eagle Pass, Tex., George Van Horten, one of the best known railroad men in Texas, committed suicide.

Because of domestic trouble Henry H. Canfield killed his wife and himself at Morrison, Ill.

Near Colorado Springs, Col., an excursion train was wrecked and one person was killed and 50 were injured, some probably fatally.

All the Burlington railroad track in Iowa, 125 miles long, was changed from narrow to standard gauge in nine hours by 440 men.

In the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn., four persons were killed and much damage done to farms by storms.

In Lake Erie the steamer George Dunlap, from Cleveland to Alpena with a coal cargo, foundered, and six men were drowned.

At St. Wendel, Ind., a storm caused three deaths, seriously injured eight persons and destroyed much property.

In Chicago a verdict of guilty was returned in Judge Brentano's court against seven defendants in a jury bribery conspiracy case.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The host of American and other delegates to the coronation are closing their embassies and departing from London.

The physicians attending King Edward announce that he is practically out of immediate danger. He sleeps well, enjoys his food and is constantly gaining strength.

In 1904 a world-wide convention of the International Sunday School association probably will be held in Jerusalem.

In an automobile race from Paris to Vienna, 825 miles, Marcel Renault won in 15 hours and 22 minutes.

Civil government will take effect throughout the entire Philippine archipelago July 4.

LATER NEWS.

Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and helpers in the locomotive department of the Iowa Central railroad, at Marshalltown, Ia., went out on a strike. Nearly 200 employes are affected.

The German State bank of Murdock, Neb., was closed by order of the state banking board, because of alleged irregularities, the nature of which is not disclosed.

The house adopted the Philippine conference report, 149 to 92. The bill, as finally agreed upon, provides for a Philippine legislature of two houses, one the Philippine commission and the other an assembly elected by the natives, except the Moros and Pagans. But the legislature is not to be created until after a census has been taken and a condition of general peace and good order shall have prevailed for two years.

The machinists of the Union Pacific railroad struck in all the large and many of the smaller shops of the system. No figures have been received detailing the number of men who went out at each shop, but with few exceptions the walkout seems to be general.

The allotment of lands in the Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, has been completed by the Dawes commission, and certificates will be given each Indian by Gov. Brown. About 2,724 allotments were made, with a value of $308 each. The Seminoles are the first tribe to get the allotments.

Gen. Cronje, the Boer commander, who with his army was captured by Lord Roberts at Paardeberg, Orange Free State, in February, 1900, has taken the oath of allegiance to King Edward. Many of the remaining prisoners are following his example.

The rains for the past two months, together with the cold weather that has prevailed during most of that period, has caused a loss to the farmers of the great wheat and corn growing states in the Middle West of something like $8,000,000. Dispatches say that if dry weather does not come soon the damage will be almost inestimable.

A big strike of employes was inaugurated on the Canadian Northern railway system, caused by the refusal of the management to consider schedules of wages presented by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

The business portion of Conway, N. H., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $70,000.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Mayor Swink, of Rocky Ford, Col., who has perhaps the largest bee plant in America, is going to take his bees to the world's fair at St. Louis, and they will work there from the time the exposition opens until it closes. Mr. Swink is willing to construct of beehives a miniature of the Colorado state house at Denver.

Pension Commissioner Ware has made it a practice all his life to preserve his letters. In his office at Topeka he has a great letter file containing more than 25,000 letters of a private character and another file containing about as many of a business character. He has these letters indexed in such a manner that he can turn instantly to any one of them by name, date or subject matter.

A curious resemblance exists between ex-Speaker Reed and Pat Sheedy, the noted gambler—especially odd from the fact that, though the big lawyer is often mistaken for the sporting man, the latter is very seldom honored by the reverse error. Mr. Reed sometimes has considerable difficulty in making it clear that he knows naught of horse racing, card games and other sinful amusements.

What is said to be the finest Panama hat in Washington is worn by Senator Frye. It was sent to him by a friend, and came without a band. Senator Frye sent it to his hatter and directed that a suitable band be put around it. The hatter returned word that he would not put a needle in the hat, as it was too good a hat to be punched full of holes. The hatter said the piece of headgear was worth over $100. He placed a loose black band around the hat, without thread fastenings.

It is the custom now in polite society for guests at dinner to sign their names in a guest book supplied by the host. At a recent dinner party of which Senator Foraker was the host, Justice McKenna was next in line to sign the book after Mme. Takahira, the wife of the Japanese minister. Mme. Takahira had written her name in Japanese characters and Justice McKenna, turning to Senator Foraker, said: "What is this? It resembles the senate debate on the Philippines bill—just understanding." "Oh, no," the senator replied. "It more closely resembles the supreme court's decision in the insular cases."

KING EDWARD WILL PROBABLY GET WELL.

His Physicians Believe Operation for Perityphlitis Successful, and Say He Is Practically Out of Danger—Regret at Postponement of the Coronation.

London, June 30.—After a week of deepest anxiety, hope alternating with fear, the subjects of King Edward, upon whom an operation was performed at Buckingham palace last Tuesday, are rejoiced at the bulletin of the physicians, issued on Saturday, announcing that his majesty was out of immediate danger. The king was removed from his bed to a couch Saturday. The official bulletin is as follows:

"The king had a good night and his improved condition is maintained. We are happy that we are able to state that we consider his majesty to be now out of immediate danger, and the general condition is satisfactory.

"The operation wound, however, still needs constant attention, and such concern as attaches to his majesty's condition is connected with the wound.

"Under the most favorable conditions, his majesty's recovery must, of necessity, be protracted.

"The two p. m. bulletin will be discontinued.

(Signed) "LISTER.
"THEVES.
"BARLOW.
"SMITH.
"LAKING."

King Edward's physicians announced at 9:40 Sunday night that the royal patient's progress was entirely satisfactory, and that the discomfort from the wound had decreased.

A Week of Tense Emotions.

A week which witnessed emotions of such conflicting and intense character as to be without parallel in the nation's history ended as it began, in rejoicing. Englishmen themselves can scarcely realize that in the brief space the country has gone through the most acute stages of jubilation, fear, doubt and hope. All was in readiness for the coronation ceremonies when the announcement of the king's serious illness was at once followed by another declaring a postponement of the great event.

Now, with Saturday's bulletin, the people all are talking of the festivities, many of which will occur as planned. The Crystal palace July 2 will be the scene of the brilliant hospital ball, in which so many Americans are taking part. On July 4 the India office will be transformed, with oriental decorations, plants and flowers, for the Asiatic reception, when the prince of Wales is expected to welcome the visitors, and London's poor are eagerly looking forward to their free coronation dinner.

Wants a War Parade.

Among the disappointed stand owners and other sections of the public there is a strong desire to have a war parade with Lord Kitchener as the central figure. Such an arrangement would doubtless attract many thousands to London. The metropolis and the country are quite willing to go wild over Kitchener, but he is likely to endeavor to dodge any public shows. Failing Kitchener, the stand proprietors have to rely on the king's first public reappearance, which is likely to be a drive through the streets to the national thanksgiving service. That, however, must be sometime hence, as a man in his sixty-first year, in spite of his wonderfully quick recovery from the immediate results of the operation, will probably have to submit to a rather lengthy convalescence.

The manufacturers of medals and souvenirs are badly hurt. One of these said that 10,000,000 medals, dated June 26 and 27, already struck, were now valueless. Altogether London's business loss is incalculable and the people of Portsmouth, where preparations involving a big expenditure had been made to reap a harvest from the naval review, are simply crushed.

May Be Celebrated Quietly.

With the favorable progress of the king there is much discussion as to how the coronation will eventually be effected. While nothing has in any way been definitely settled, it appears that King Edward is likely to celebrate this event very quietly and with merely the ceremony that attends the opening of parliament. This consists of a drive direct to Westminster abbey, accompanied by a small escort, and a speedy return to Buckingham palace, and it is rumored that no foreign princes or envoys will be especially invited for the occasion. All this, of course, is quite in the air, but it forms one of the chief topics of London's daily conversation.

A hint from Queen Alexandra leads to the belief in London that the coronation will take place the latter part of September.

By the king's personal desire, the royal pardons of offenders in the army will go into effect just as if the coronation had occurred.

Prayers for the King.

Thursday at the hour when the king should have been crowned a great and distinguished gathering, almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster abbey, gathered in St. Paul's cathedral, where solemn services were held and prayers for the recovery of the king were offered up. Rt. Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, bishop of London, from the altar steps, read the prayers: "O Lord, save the king." His voice rang out to the furthermost recess of the dome and brought a wholesouled response from the choir and congregation.

Simultaneously a similar service was conducted at St. Margaret's church, Westminster. It was largely attended by cabinet ministers, peers and members of the house of commons and was concluded with singing "God Save the King."

From India, Australia and Africa, everywhere where Britons congregated, telegrams announce the holding of impressive supplicatory services.

Intercession services for the king were also held Sunday in churches throughout England. "God Save the King" was sung in Anglican churches. The queen appeared in public at Marlborough house.

Anxious Inquiries.

The pope and the king of Italy and other monarchs cabled anxious inquiries concerning King Edward's progress, and dispatches received from all parts of the world reflected the intensity of feeling occasioned by the unexpected news of his majesty's illness and sympathy with the British nation.

The Heir Apparent.

The heir to the throne is Prince George of Wales, second son of King Edward. The duke of Clarence, the king's eldest son, died in 1892. Prince George is 27 years old and is married to Princess Mary of Teck.

FOUND GUILTY.

Heavy Fines Are Imposed on Alleged Jury Bribers in Chicago.

Chicago, June 30.—Public Administrator P. H. O'Donnell, C. S. Simon, James T. Brady and others accused of jury bribing in the Union Traction transfer suit were convicted after the jury deliberated five hours. "Bill" Gallagher was given prison sentence; O'Donnell, Brady and Simon were fined $2,000 each; John O'Donnell, $500; H. T. Lawrence and Herbert Rothery, $200 each. Motions for a new trial were entered for each of the defendants.

Big Cotton Mill.

Kansas City, Mo., June 30.—The Star says: The largest cotton mill in the world is to built within 20 miles of Kansas City. Ten million dollars is to be invested, $3,100,000 of which has already been subscribed by eastern and western men. The mill will have 500,000 spindles and 12,000 looms. It will employ 4,000 operatives and have a payroll of $2,450,000 a year. The capacity of the mills will be 170,000 bales of cotton a year, with an output of 75,000,000 pounds of finished cloth. The value of the annual output will, it is estimated, amount to $12,750,000. Electricity will be used as the motive power.

Damages Awarded.

La Porte, Ind., June 30.—During the railroad riots in Chicago in 1894 James McGuire, of Indianapolis, a deputy United States marshal, while acting as a switchman for the Lake Shore railroad at Park Manor, near Chicago, received fatal injuries. Suit for damages was brought against the railroad in behalf of the widow and children, being filed in the circuit court here. The trial took place last week, and the jury returned a verdict for $1,500 in favor of the plaintiff. The railroad company will carry the case to the supreme court.

Englishman Wins Cup.

Paris, June 30.—S. F. Edge, an Englishman, won the James Gordon Bennett cup in the automobile contest, reaching Innespruck, Austria, ahead of his French competitors, including Knyff, who, after leading every one until he was 25 miles from Innespruck, broke down. This is the first time the cup will leave France.

Butler's Seat Declared Vacant.

Washington, June 30.—The house Saturday adopted resolutions declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Butler, of Missouri, vacant on the ground there had been no valid election.

THE DRIEBUND CONTINUED.

Alliance Between Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy Renewed at Berlin.

Berlin, June 30.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the dreibund) was signed in Berlin Saturday morning by the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow; the Austrian ambassador, L. von Szogyeny-Marich, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lanza di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form.

Memorial Tablet Unveiled.

Washington, June 30.—A small tablet of the White marble bearing in letters of gold a brief statement of the life and deeds of William McKinley, the tribute of his friend, Judge Thomas H. Anderson, formerly of Ohio, but now a member of the District bench, was unveiled in the Metropolitan M. E. church here Sunday. The unveiling was attended with simple ceremony, in the presence of some of those who had helped the dead president execute the will of the people. Well-known men added their tributes to the solemn melodies of the choir in making the occasion a memorial one. President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou were present.

Dies While on World Tour.

Kansas City, Mo., June 30.—A. Boyd Watson, a young Englishman, said to be a member of a wealthy family, is dead at a hospital here of pneumonia. He was making a trip around the world and intended to return to England by way of South Africa. A brother in London has been cabled.

Eleven Persons Hurt.

Denver, Col., June 30.—Eleven persons were injured, four of them seriously, late Saturday night by the wrecking of a tramway car which was returning to the city from Flitch's gardens.

Strike Out of Sympathy.

Des Moines, Ia., June 30.—At one o'clock Saturday all electrical workers and linemen employed on the local telephone exchanges quit work out of sympathy with the striking central girls. Further sympathetic strikes to the same end are expected next week.

Died of His Injuries.

New York, June 30.—Maj. Ira A. Shaler died at the Presbyterian hospital Sunday as a result of injuries received in the rapid transit subway June 17, when a large rock which had been loosened by a blast fell on him and broke his back.

DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Dr. Hartman Gives Free Advice to Suffering Women.

Dr. Hartman, the Famous Gynæcologist and Inventor of Pe-ru-na Offers to Treat Women Free During the Summer Months.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused by catarrh.

Women afflicted with pelvic catarrh despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint, ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

The following letter was recently received:

156 W. 28th st., New York City.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.
Gentlemen.—"What bread and meat means to the hungry Peruna means to the sick. It is an especially valuable medicine for sick women. I have found that no medicine to quickly restores health and places the body in a normal condition. I but voice the sentiments of women who were once sick, but are now in perfect health.

MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING.

All women who are in doubt as to what their trouble is should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Give him a full description of your trouble, previous treatment, symptoms and age. He will promptly reply with full directions for treatment free of charge. This is an opportunity which no ailing woman should miss. Dr. Hartman has become renowned through his success in treating women's diseases. His experience in these matters is vast. Correspondence is strictly confidential. No testimonials published without written consent. Dr. Hartman relies principally upon Peruna in these cases. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Mrs. Alex. Johnson, 256 University avenue, Kingston, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I have been a sufferer for years with bearing down pains and backache, and get no relief from doctor's prescriptions. I commenced taking Peruna and after taking the first bottle I felt much better and within a month I was a well woman, and heartily recommend it to anywoman who is in as poor health as I was."

MRS. A. JOHNSON.

Miss Mabel Meyers, Argentine, Kansas, collector for the Kansas Temperance Union, writes: "Peruna has proved a friend to me for it cured me when I was sick and the least I can do in return is to acknowledge its value to the public. Since I was 17 years old I have suffered with headache, backache and pains in the shoulder blades. I caught cold easily and my lungs were weak. Catarrh of the lungs was what the doctors called my trouble. I took their medicine for eighteen months without any benefit and hearing about Peruna I decided to try it. I used nine bottles and was restored to health. This was two years ago, and I am now in perfect health."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

IN FAR-OFF PROVINCES.

England has had a tax on beer for 800 years past.

Bamboo in Java makes an effective poison, the hairs on the young roots being mixed with food.

Millions of Hindus live, marry and rear families on an income which rarely exceeds half a dollar of our money a week. They never eat meat and need hardly any clothing.

Kent's county council has decided that baby carriages should carry lights at night, as the language of the statute regulating the lighting of vehicles is general enough to cover perambulators.

Greek architects have decided that the Erechtheum at Athens must be restored if it is to be preserved. The restorations will be limited to strengthening the building and to putting in place the fragments about it.

It is one of the traits of the Chinese to handle the things they use very carefully, and hence cheap and poorly made articles will last much longer in service than with most people. Goods made in China would be of little value for use by Americans.

Some of the late Lord Henry Bentinck's brandy, which had passed into the possession of Mr. H. Chaplin, was sold in London lately, the 1793 vintage selling for $18 a bottle, a record price, and the rest at from $15 to $16 a bottle. Hock of 1861 sold for $100 a dozen.

TAKING A MAN UNAWARES.

Bland, Mo., June 30.—F. B. Crider describes very graphically how he was overtaken by an enemy and his narrow escape, he says:

"For years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease which came on me so gradually that I did not know what it was until the pains in my back warned me that it was Kidney Trouble.

"I began treatment at once and used one medicine after another but without help till at last I was just about to give up in despair.

"Just then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and bought a few boxes and began to take them. They helped me from the first and now I am completely cured. "Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine that ever did me any good. They are worth their weight in gold."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL PAIN OF ANY KIND. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. GENUINE must bear signature. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

HAZARD

In constant use all over the world for the last sixty-six years. The oldest and best.

GUN POWDER

Allen's Ulcerine Salve

Cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, and all sores of long standing. Positively no failure. By mail, 25c and 50c. J. P. ALLEN, St. Paul, Minn.

Live Stock and Miscellaneous ELECTROTYPES

In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., 111 Monroe st., Chicago.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured. We want the worst cases. Book and testimonials FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

TRISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Liberia May Give Us an African Coaling Station

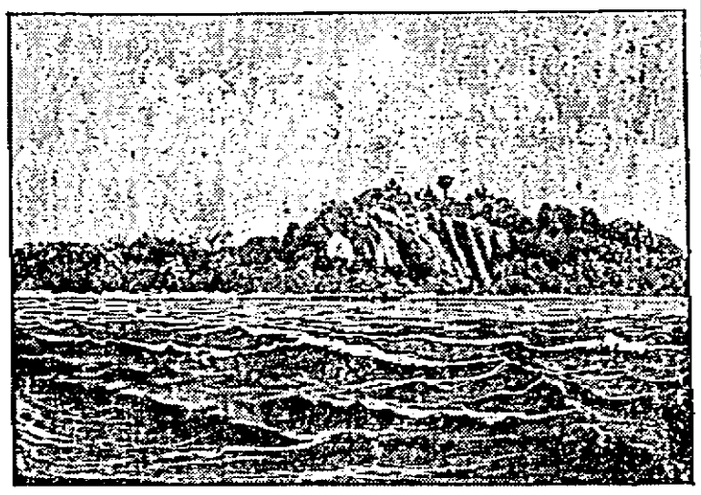
The Black Republic Would Like to Repay the Many Kindnesses of This Country.

IS UNCLE SAM to have a coaling station in Liberia? The thing has been suggested and an elaborate survey is said to have been recently made with that end in view. If a coaling station in the West African republic becomes an accomplished fact it will be another evidence of the truth of the biblical assertion that bread cast upon the waters will return after many days.

There are few republics more unique, and none whose history has more vital connection with that of our own country than this republic, many of whose citizens are descendants of our former negro slaves. Liberia is governed entirely by negroes. Only negroes can become citizens, own land or hold office. Its form of government is modeled after our own. Small as the republic is—for its greatest estimated area does not exceed 150,000 square miles and many authorities place it much less—it will appear in the front rank if the time shall ever come when the republics of the world shall stand in their order, according to the severity of their struggles for liberty.

There are some features incident to the founding of Liberia and the colony's rise to an independent state that eclipse those which attach to the illustrious names of our own forbears, for while our Pilgrim Fathers sought a place whereon to erect free church spires, the Liberian colonists sought a spot upon the face of the globe where the clanking of fetters should not be heard. Incidentally they were pleased to learn that the wild, free area of their new country lent itself kindly to the erection of churches, and schools and every sort of beneficial institution.

Liberia presents to the world a practical test of the question: Is the negro capable of civilized self-government? Men capable of operating the machinery of complicated government have arisen in Liberia as the need has come—negro men who were born, as thousands of their kind were born, upon our own southern plantations, or who arose by their own unaided exertions from no one knows where.



THE PLYMOUTH ROCK OF THE LIBERIAN COLONISTS.

It is difficult to determine just when the idea which resulted in the birth of the republic of Liberia first took form. Of course it grew out of our slavery system. Some two or three years before the revolutionary war a Rev. Samuel Hopkins, intent on devising some scheme for saving the souls of the natives in Africa, offered a plan by which natives trained in this country should undertake missionary labors in the dark continent. He consulted with Rev. Ezra Styles (who later became a president of Yale) and the plan did not leave off growing until it was a well formulated scheme for the founding of a colony in Africa and it was given wide publicity both here and in England. It was forgotten, however, in the whirlwind of the revolutionary war.

Meanwhile English philanthropists, aroused by the necessity of doing something for the negroes who had taken refuge in London, set to work and actually established a colony in Sierra Leone, where they transported the indigent negroes. The English government made the island a naval station and it grew rapidly and prospered.

After the war other American philanthropists turned their attention to the colonization idea. Paul Cuffee, a negro and son of a freedman, became a prosperous ship owner and, wishing to do something for the betterment of his race, volunteered to carry as many of them as wished to go, without charge, to Sierra Leone. But he died after he had taken the first load of 40 persons.

In 1787 Thomas Jefferson prepared a colonization scheme, thinking it would eventually do away with slavery. Affected by his printed views the Virginia legislature passed laws intended to authorize the purchase of land for a colony in Africa; but this matter also fell through, on account of the inability of Jefferson to secure land in Sierra Leone.

Space is not sufficient to mention the various missionary and political impulses arising both in the north and south which resulted in the organization of the Colonization society and in the interested action of the government towards the fulfillment of the colonization scheme; but Jefferson's early plans were unearthed and made the basis of legislative enactments and simultaneously the private Colonization society sprang into existence.

The general plan devised contemplated the removal to the African colony of the free negro element in this country. Slave owners were enthusiastic because it promised to enhance the value of the negroes which still remained slaves and other supporters of the movement were enthusiastic for philanthropic and various reasons. Then, the importation of slaves had become so profitable a business in certain states in spite of the act of congress against it, that the government found itself frequently in possession of large numbers of African natives taken from the holds of smugglers' vessels. What to do with them was a problem until the formation of the African colony promised a solution.

Appointing agents who were also members of the Colonization society, the president of the United States sent them to Africa with instructions to buy land and found a settlement. Although this undertaking of the government was practically identical with that of the Colonization society the government expressly disclaimed any responsibility in the colony beyond a benevolent intention.

When the first colonists arrived at Sierra Leone they were well received, but when they proceeded to the site selected for them, on the coast, to the southward, the natives refused to make the promised sale. It was well they refused, for the country proved to be little more than a marsh. Before the pilgrims could sail away for a more favorable site many of them died of the fever and the rest took refuge in Sierra Leone. A second party of emigrants, in charge of J. R. Winn and Ephraim Bacon, agents, soon arrived, however, and, picking up the survivors of the first expedition, the whole party settled temporarily in Fourah bay, while Bacon proceeded along the coast in search of an acceptable site. Pleased with the country about Cape Mesurado he attempted to purchase a tract there, but the natives again refused to sell. Finally these agents returned to the United States discouraged. Eli Ayres was then appointed agent and sailed for Africa with Lieut. Stockton. Although these men succeeded in securing the desired tract of land from the natives at Cape Mesurado, when they came to take possession of it the natives again changed their minds and the unfortunate colonists were forced to remain on a little island at the mouth of the river.

The story of the struggles and of the perseverance of the immigrants before they finally succeeded in landing and founding their colony on the cape, which they did on April 25, 1822, makes thrilling history. And from that time forward the history of their struggles against the treacherous natives, against famine, against the fever and against all the ills that are known to beset colonists in a new country reads like certain pages from our own history. Deserted in time of need by the discouraged white agent, Elijah Johnson, one of their own number, was the first great man to rise among them, and by his unconquerable spirit keep the wavering colonists from forsaking the colony.

It was not until 1847, after years of struggling, of fighting with the natives and of internal disruptions and foreign complications—chief among which was a dispute with Great Britain arising out of the "impertinence" of the infant colony in daring to levy duty on English goods—that the colony finally announced itself to the world as an independent state.

After the formal announcement of independence President Roberts, the first chief executive, determined to sail at once for foreign capitals to secure official recognition of the new republic. He was everywhere well received, and many commercial treaties were secured. The English went so far as to give Liberia a little gunboat for coast protection, and four years later France presented the president with arms and equipment for Liberian troops. Prosperity began to be the portion of the young republic. The separate colonies formed under various state colonization societies in America were gradually gathered into a national union of counties.

When the race problem was no longer a delicate question in the United States, our government officially recognized the republic of Liberia, and England and America have vied with each other in a friendly interest in the colored nation.

There are probably about 25,000 English-speaking negroes in Liberia, and the number of native Africans has never been correctly estimated, though it is known to be large. Monrovia, the largest city situated on the site first occupied by the colonists, has an estimated population of 5,000 or 6,000 persons. There is little doubt that an important commercial future is in store for the little republic. The soil is very fertile and the best of sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, coffee, maize, rice, small vegetables, lemons, oranges, pineapples, peaches and many other African fruits are grown in abundance; and Liberian forests are filled with valuable woods. African rubber and palm oil being, of course, important products.

The mineral resources of the country are scarcely less of magnitude and a wealth of gold, silver and copper has been discovered.

At present England has a practical monopoly of the island's commerce. A coaling station in Liberia might be most advantageous for the United States.

MILTON MARKS.

STORM CAUSES RUIN.

Disastrous Effect of Wind, Rain and Lightning.

A Number of Lives Lost—Cities Flooded, Buildings Wrecked and Incalculable Damage Done to Crops.

Chicago, June 30.—Rain, wind and lightning have caused almost incalculable damage through Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and other states in the south.

Evansville, Ind., suffered heavily, and near St. Wendel, in Posey county, the home of Frank Goedde was wrecked and Frank Goedde, Sr., aged 80; Frank Goedde, aged seven, and Chris Laugle, aged 23, were killed, and Frank Goedde, Jr., fatally injured. The home and barn of Peter Wolfe, two miles away, were wrecked. One person (unknown) was killed. The storm cut a path about 200 feet wide and left a track two miles in length.

During a thunderstorm at Harriman, Tenn., a 15-year-old daughter of Frank Dugger was killed by lightning. Mr. Dugger's residence was burned to the ground and a second daughter was seriously injured.

In Louisville, Ky., one man was killed by a falling car shed, and off Washington, N. C., five men were drowned by the blowing over of a tugboat.

Crops Damaged.

Madison county, Ill., is a heavy sufferer, entire fields of stacked grain being ruined.

Two days ago oats promised the biggest yield in the history of Christian county, Ill., but it is predicted now that not more than one-half a crop can be gathered. The damage to oats and wheat in Knox county is estimated at $50,000. Corn is hardly far enough advanced to determine the damage, but it will be considerably affected. At Pana stock was killed by lightning and the streets of the city are flooded to the extent that traffic is suspended. Thousands of acres of corn and oats in the neighborhood of Fairbury are ruined, and people residing in the bottom lands, which have not overflown for years, have been obliged to move.

Damage at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 30.—This city and vicinity is the center of a rainstorm of unprecedented severity, that has prevailed almost incessantly since Saturday morning. According to the local weather bureau reports, 5.45 inches of rain fell here between 2:30 a. m. Saturday and eight p. m. Sunday, and the end is apparently not in sight. At times the storm equaled a cloudburst in severity. Considerable damage, the total estimated at about $250,000, resulted from the wind that accompanied the rain. Saturday night the wind attained a velocity of about 55 miles an hour, blowing down trees, telephone, telegraph and trolley poles and interfering with communication of all sorts. At least 1,000 shade trees in various parts of the city are reported on the ground. From the country surrounding comes reports of destruction to and the washing out of railroad tracks and bridges, causing considerable delay to trains.

Five hundred feet of the north wall of the Varied Industries palace at the world's fair site fell Saturday night as the result of the storm, the water undermining the foundations when the wind was at its height. In places the world's fair grounds are covered with water.

Flood at Alton, Ill.

St. Louis, June 30.—One of the most distressing floods in the history of Alton, Ill., and vicinity resulted Sunday from the heavy rains of Friday and Saturday. At four o'clock in the afternoon it was estimated that 10,000 acres had been covered by the overflow of Wood river, which is three to six miles wide. Most of this land is either occupied by manufacturing interests or planted in crops. The greatest single disaster caused by the flood was the destruction of the plant of the Stoneware Pipe company at East Alton. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The water rose rapidly, being 18 inches higher than ever before and filled an underground duct leading from the mammoth smokestack to kiln No. 4. The kiln was filled with stoneware and red hot. When the water reached the kiln it turned into steam and an explosion followed. The kilns are built close to the main plant and the explosion set fire to the buildings and other kilns, burning them to the ground within a short time.

In East Alton the residents were compelled to use skiffs to get about the principal streets Sunday. The water filled all the cellars in the village and some of the largest stores were also flooded. A number of outbuildings were washed away and the station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was carried away by the flood and lodged in a field a quarter of a mile distant. The flood produced the worst railroad tie-up in recent years in the vicinity of the Altons. The Big Four and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroads were hit the hardest, while the Burlington sustained the smallest amount of damage.

Drought Broken.

Denver, Col., June 30.—The drought which threatened to be the most severe which Colorado has known for years has been broken by a rain as general in extent as it was copious in quantity. Though the storm was in places accompanied by hail which did much damage, this is trivial compared with the value of the crops saved by the rain. The storm damage in Denver and vicinity is estimated all the way from $10,000 to $50,000. Snow fell to the depth of 8 inches in Leadville and many other places in the mountains.

Killed by the Cars.

Springfield, Ill., June 30. — Caspar Geshwiler, aged 61 years, and Maurice Tobin, aged 32 years, were struck by a Chicago & Alton freight train near this city Sunday and instantly killed. The two men stepped from one track to avoid a train, and as they did so a train going in the opposite direction struck them.

An Enormous Surplus.

Washington, June 30.—Treasury figures show an exceedingly prosperous year for the nation's finances, the surplus for the fiscal year amounting to nearly $90,000,000.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Comprehensive Summary of Legislation Enacted During the Session—Measures Which Failed.

Washington, June 30.—The work of congress is now practically closed, so that it is possible to sum up the record of what has been accomplished during the past seven months, which constitute the first session of the 57th congress. The session has been marked by exceptional business activity, with many questions of far-reaching general interest engaging attention. With the exception of the Cuban reciprocity bill most of the larger subjects of general legislation have been enacted as laws or will become such before the session closes.

Notable among these larger measures is the isthmian canal bill, which consummates the efforts of a half century to link together the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. Aside from its national and international importance, this bill probably involves a larger sum of money than that covering any other single undertaking by the government outside of war expenditures. The Philippine civil government bill is another measure of far-reaching importance, extending to our remote Pacific possessions a system of internal civil government, together with coinage, currency, banking corporation, timber, and homestead laws. Among the other important general laws enacted are those repealing the war revenue taxes; extending and making more effective the Chinese exclusion laws; establishing a tariff for goods to and from the Philippines; extending the charter of national banks for 20 years; establishing a permanent census office; restricting the sale of oleomargarine by placing a high tax on imitation butter; providing a consular and diplomatic service for Cuba; establishing an extensive system by which the government will aid in the irrigation of the arid sections of the west.

The repeal of the war revenue taxes reduced taxation $[illegible], and is said to be the largest single reduction of taxation ever made in this country. By this step the last of the taxes imposed at the beginning of our war with Spain was wiped out. The Philippine tariff act imposes 75 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates on articles coming from the Philippines to the United States, and also imposes on articles entering the Philippines from the United States the rates of duties established by the Philippine commission. The oleomargarine act results from several years of agitation. It places a tax of ten cents a pound on substances colored to imitate butter.

The irrigation act is of special importance to the development of the west. It creates an irrigation fund in the treasury department, into which is to be paid the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the arid states. This fund in turn is to be used in storing water and establishing irrigation systems, the irrigated sections to be open to homesteaders, who are to be charged a proportionate share of the cost of the improvement.

The Chinese exclusion law continues exclusion "until otherwise provided by law," and also applies the exclusion "to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Aside from these important laws there are a number of other measures of general importance which have passed one or both houses, but have not progressed to the final stage. These include the anti-anarchy legislation, which grew out of the assassination of President McKinley. Bills restricting anarchy and throwing safeguards about the president have passed both branches of congress, but it has been impossible to reach an agreement in conference, so that the subject goes over until next December.

A bill giving statehood to Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, known as the omnibus statehood bill, passed the house and the senate has determined to take up the matter early in the next session.

The ship subsidy bill secured early attention in the senate, but the end of the session has come without the measure being reported to the house. As it passed the senate the bill grants graded subsidies to steam and sailing vessels of American build. In the house it has been deemed desirable to let the subject go over until the short session, when it is expected that a bill on the subject will be reported and urged to passage.

The house passed a bill relating to the immigration laws, codifying and amending these laws relating to important changes. It has been reported to the senate, but there is not much prospect of its passage at this session. The bill defining the meaning of conspiracy in injunction cases passed the house of representatives but has not made much progress in the senate. On the other hand the senate passed an important measure creating a department of commerce, to be presided over by a cabinet officer, but it has made no progress in the house, not having been reported from the committee on commerce.

Another bill of interest to the commercial world is the pure food measure which was drafted by the Pure Food congress, and after extended hearings was reported from the house committee on commerce but not passed.

The Fowler bill probably was the most important financial measure which has been brought before congress. After considerable public discussion and several conferences by the members of the house it has gone over for consideration next December. Another financial measure, known as the Hill bill, providing for the coinage of subsidiary silver and for the retirement of the present standard silver dollar, has passed the house but has not been acted on in the senate.

The amount of appropriations for the session will run unusually high, owing in part to the amount required to build the isthmian canal. When Mr. Cannon submitted a general estimate of appropriations a few weeks ago, he made the total up to that time $601,445,000. Since then the canal bill has passed, carrying a present appropriation of $40,000,000 for the franchise, and enough more for the rights of Colombia and for beginning the work to carry the total up to $50,000,000. The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately $141,000,000. Mr. Cannon's estimate also omitted contracts for future expenditure included in the omnibus public building, the omnibus claims and various other bills, aggregating a large amount. This will carry the total for the session, figuring in these future amounts, almost, if not quite, up to the billion-dollar mark. The appropriation bills have contained little general legislation, being confined chiefly to the regular needs of the various branches of the government.

There have been several investigations during the session which have attracted much attention. An investigation of conditions in the Philippines, conducted by the Philippine committee of the senate, has led to the examination of many witnesses high in the conduct of civil and military affairs in the islands. Another senate inquiry has related to the condition of affairs in Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the house sensational charges made in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands led to an investigation which disclosed the groundless nature of the charges.

Murder in Chicago.

Chicago, June 30.—Harry Murphy shot and instantly killed William Hall (colored) at 2207 Ashland avenue. Hall was abusing a 11-year-old boy when he was ordered to desist by Murphy. Hall then drew a knife and tried to stab Murphy, when the latter fired, killing him instantly.

Again Convicted.

Eldorado, Kan., June 30. — Jessie Morrison was convicted of murdering Mrs. Olin Castle, after the jury deliberated 12 hours. No punishment recommendation was made. It was the third trial of the case.

Signed by the President.

Washington, June 30.—The isthmian canal bill was made a law by the signature of President Roosevelt on Saturday night. Secretary Moody has begun the coaling station problem inquiry, as United States ships must defend the canal. The land must be ceded first.

Will Bring Gifts from Pope.

Rome, June 30.—Bishop O'Gorman when he returns to the United States will carry a letter from the pope to President Roosevelt, and also a picture of Rome in mosaics, a gift from the pontiff to the president.

ENDS HIS STORY.

Admiral Dewey Concludes Testimony Before Philippine Committee—His Opinion of Aguinaldo.

Washington, June 30.—The third days' testimony was given by Admiral Dewey before the senate committee on the Philippines Saturday.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped Friday Senator Carmark asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1, the city could have been taken possession of and we would have had, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the admiral said:

"I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead, and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mabini was one of them, and Gen. Luna, whom he had killed, was another."

Replying to another question the admiral said it was the general report throughout the east that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money.

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?"

"Because he was living at Malolos like a prince. He had nothing when he landed at Manila, and he could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungrateful in me to state the fact, but it is true that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No; that is war, as you know."

Continuing his reply to this question, the admiral said the Philippine army was then only a mob, and without organization, and had to be fed and clothed. "He did as many have done—he made the country support him."

"Did you regard the proceeding as pillage and loot?"

"Well, we didn't do that way. For instance, I took all the coal in sight, but I paid for it."

Senator Patterson—Do you refer to Aguinaldo taking property for the support of the army as loot and pillage?

Admiral Dewey—That is one part of it.

Senator Carmack—You didn't object at that time?

Admiral Dewey—No, but he soon got beyond me.

Senator Carmack—Then is that a fact that you took a man to Manila to be a leader of the native people who had but recently betrayed these people for a bribe?

Admiral Dewey—I think that would have made no difference; the country was under a reign of terror.

"Then you wanted a man who could organize the natives?"

"No, I didn't want anyone. Aguinaldo and his people were forced upon me by Consul Pratt and others."

"Did the consul and others have any power to force these people upon you?"

"Yes, by constant pressure. I didn't want the Filipino refugees, because I didn't believe that a half dozen of them would do any good, in view of the report that thousands would rise up in insurrection upon our arrival at Manila. I thought they would play a very small part."

"Then you placed the country at the mercy of a man who would plunder and rob, notwithstanding you had no need of his services?"

This question the admiral declined to answer, and Senator Patterson took the witness, asking if Aguinaldo had ever talked to him on the basis of selling out to the Americans. The admiral replied in the negative, and Mr. Patterson then asked if the Philippine leader had ever asked him for money. The reply was that Aguinaldo had asked him to exchange gold for Mexican dollars.

"I was pretty sure as to where he had gotten the dollars, as he hadn't brought them with him," said the admiral, "and I thought that the fact that he wanted gold was pretty good indication that he was getting ready to leave."

In answer to pressing questions the admiral said he and Gen. Anderson did not agree very well, but he added that he was there to tell what he knew, and was not responsible for what others said.

"I don't like your questions," he said to Senator Patterson, "and I don't think I ought to be required to answer them."

Senator Beveridge, presiding, said the admiral need not make replies. Both Senators Beveridge and Dietrich asked questions to bring out the fact that the admiral upon further acquaintance with the Filipinos felt they were not capable of self-government.

The admiral was then excused.

GIVEN A NEW GRAVE.

Body of the Famous Bandit Jesse James Reinterred in Cemetery at Kearney, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., June 30.—Jessie James' body, which has been buried for 20 years in the dooryard of the old James homestead, near Excelsior Springs, Mo., was disinterred Sunday and buried in the cemetery at Kearney, Mo., beside the body of his father and wife. Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of Jesse James, Frank James, his brother, and Jesse and Mary, his son and daughter, attended the ceremony. A funeral service was held, and the pallbearers were comrades of Jesse James when all were members of Quantrell's band. When the skeleton of his father was dug up, Jesse James, Jr., picked up the skull and pointed out the hole made by the bullet from Bob Ford's pistol. Besides relatives and close friends of the James family, only a small crowd attended the exercises.

St. Louis Gets Saengerfest.

St. Louis, June 30.—The national committee of the national saengerfest decided at its meeting here to hold the saengerfest of 1903 on the world's fair grounds in this city June 17, 18, 19 and 20. Five thousand singers and active members will participate, and between 75,000 and 125,000 visitors will be drawn to the city from all parts of the United States.

Two Lives Lost.

St. Louis, June 30.—A section of passenger train No. 2, on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was derailed at Minckle, a few miles west of this city, and two laboring men who were beating their way home to Streetville, Mo., on the blind baggage, were killed.

Has Not Ordered Investigation.

Washington, June 30.—President Roosevelt has authorized a denial of the report that he had ordered an investigation of the anthracite coal trust. He has not read Carroll D. Wright's report. He is interested only in ending the miners' strike.

Given Life Sentence.

Faulkton, S. D., June 30.—Joseph Coleman, tried here for the murder of his brother Ed, in order to obtain possession of the latter's life insurance, was convicted and sentence of life imprisonment given. The counsel moved for a new trial. The evidence was purely circumstantial.

Raises Big Endowment Fund.

Baltimore, June 30.—After the final meeting this afternoon of the committee formed to raise the $1,000,000 fund for the Johns Hopkins university President Remsen announced that the fund had been completed.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Snake Farm.

Ezra Willets, of Chilton, has the distinction of being the only raiser of snakes in the state. His farm consists of one-half an acre of stony hillside, about two miles south of Chilton. The land is a most ideal retreat for the snakes, and the number which Mr. Willets has confined is estimated at fully 20,000. All of the snakes are of the variety known as "garter" snakes. They seldom attain a length of more than four feet, and their bite is not at all poisonous. There is a large demand for "snake oil," a remedy of supposedly great efficacy in the treatment and cure of rheumatism and allied affections, and it was to meet this demand that the snake farm was started two years ago.

Insurance Report.

Insurance Commissioner Emil Giljohann has issued the annual report containing statements of life insurance companies, stipulated premium, surety, and casualty companies and assessment and fraternal orders of this and other states, authorized to transact business in Wisconsin. There are 144 such organizations operating in the state at present, of which 36 are life insurance companies, 49 fraternal beneficial orders, 27 stock casualty companies, 13 assessment accident, 11 surety corporations, three assessment life, two stipulated premium, and one mutual casualty company. The total receipts of the commissioner's department during the year 1901 were $125,-793.15.

Crop Outlook.

The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin:

Week favorable for cultivating corn and potatoes; winter wheat and rye heavy growth, filling well; some clover cut, heavy crop where not winter killed; barley, oats and spring wheat rank and considerable lodging; too cool for corn, though condition of crop generally satisfactory; potatoes doing well; some damage to cranberries by heavy rains; apples light on account of blight; strawberries and cherries medium; blueberries good.

Given a Title.

The supreme court has handed down a decision giving the Illinois Steel company title to Jones island, in Milwaukee river, valued at more than $1,000,000. The island is a picturesque piece of land, densely populated with fishermen and day laborers. Some of the squatters on the island have lived there half a century and will fiercely resist being dispossessed of their homes.

Wolves Kill Stock.

Wolves are reported to be numerous in Lafayette county and unless some strenuous measures are adopted in that locality soon there will be some lively times among the flocks and herds there. George Potter lost 13 lambs recently and H. W. Curtis two. Another farmer lost some pigs and the poultry yards have also suffered.

Expelled by Snakes.

Terrified and discouraged by the presence of numerous rattlesnakes, Mons Helgerson, a farmer, who lived with his family in an out-of-the-way place in the town of Seneca, has torn down his new residence, erected two years ago, and moved back into his old home, half a mile away.

Instantly Killed.

Prof. John C. Johnson, member of the faculty of the Wisconsin state university, at Madison, was instantly killed near Pier Cove, Mich., by falling from a load of goods he was moving to his summer cottage. A wheel of the wagon crushed his head. He leaves a widow and three children.

Money Returned.

The Pan-American exposition commission, of Wisconsin, has returned to the state $5,169.73 as the balance left over from the appropriation of $25,000 made by the legislature of 1899 for the purpose of showing the natural and industrial resources of the state at the Buffalo fair.

The News Condensed.

Assistant Secretary of State H. P. Schmidt is in Washington with a lot of old war bonds and other state records that are required to establish the state's pending war claim of $393,000 against the federal government.

The five-year-old son of a Polish settler named Jamonka, living in the northern part of the county, accidentally shot his 11-months-old sister as she lay in the cradle.

Otto Steffen, a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, who was to have been married to Miss Carrie Rick, of Boscobel, in a few days, was instantly killed by striking his head on a bridge over the Wisconsin river at Merrimac.

Berna Haskell, the oldest man in Oshkosh, died at the age of 93 years.

Rev. W. C. Daland, of Leonardsville, N. Y., has accepted the presidency of Milton college.

Forty-three monuments to be placed on the graves of civil war veterans arrived in Appleton. The stones are furnished by the government.

The new Baptist church at Madison, which replaces the structure destroyed by lightning a little less than a year ago, has been completed and dedicated.

George Parker, a negro farm hand employed by the Waukesha Canning company, was arrested on the charge of attacking Miss Clara Brown.

George S. Davidson, a resident of Ashland, was robbed of a hand satchel containing over $1,000 worth of oil bonds at the Northwestern depot in Chicago.

Walter Kaempflein, of Janesville, was drowned in Rock river. He fell out of a boat into deep water.

George Blair, supposed to be from Milwaukee and wanted in both Racine and Kenosha on charges of horse stealing, was arested at Solon, Ill.

Mrs. Frankie Willis, wife of W. H. Willis, a barber in Chicago, pleaded guilty at Racine to the charge of horse stealing and was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary at Waupun.

Lightning entered the residence of Albert Kuether at Appleton on a metallic clothes line, turned the furniture topsy-turvy, and passed out without injuring the occupants.

A. R. Peck, a pioneer resident who died a short time ago in Beloit, gave the trustees of the First Presbyterian church $2,000 to be applied toward a new church building.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ohio has a trolley line which has introduced sleeping cars on its long runs.

Running makes a person warm, because, when running, a greater quantity of air is inhaled into the lungs. More oxygen is thus introduced and the blood is heated.

The "White Sands" of southern New Mexico lie in the San Augustin plain, and are a sheet of pure gypsum, 60 miles long and five to 20 broad. The white "sand" of gypsum raised by the wind resembles a line of breakers in the distance.

A company has been formed at Seattle for mining platinum in the Tulameen river and Granite creek deposits, where Chinamen have been earning living wages for 13 years in recovering platinum from the placer deposits.

Common salt, snuffed up the nose in doses of four grains, has been reported by Dr. George Leslie to have remarkable effects upon the nerves of the face. In 30 or 40 cases of toothache, facial and other neuralgia, the pain disappeared almost instantly, and only two cases failed to yield to the treatment.

Mr. C. E. Benton told the Society of Engineers in Boston the other day that more persons ride in the elevators in New York buildings every day than are carried in the same time on the electric and elevated railroads of the city. Some office elevators, he said, carry 10,000 passengers daily.

The very large proportion of senators in Washington live in hotels and boarding houses, while a certain percentage keep house in a style no different from the bulk of their neighbors, who are chiefly retail merchants and government employes, lawyers, doctors and the other average people that go to make up a large community.

"No matter what fads may develop, the hammock is a staple article," says the dealer. "Other things may come and go, such as bicycling, automobiling, buggy riding, ping-ponging and the like, but the hammock, like the brook immortalized by Tennyson, goes on forever. It never even fluctuates, so steady is the demand."—Philadelphia Record.

State sanitariums for the treatment of consumption are well advanced in several states. Massachusetts has one in operation, New York has appropriated $150,000 for one in the Adirondacks, and Pennsylvania has appropriated $100,000 and New Jersey $50,000 for a similar purpose. Vermont is considering a project of the same kind. The Massachusetts institution claims that its percentage of cures has increased one-third in three years.

AN ILLINOIS VOLCANO.

Big Hill, Near Red Bud, Is Said to Be Surrounded by Evidences of Former Eruptions.

Red Bud always comes to the rescue of Illinois in sustaining the state's reputation for marvels. This time she produces a volcano.

Julian Helber, official historian of Red Bud, writes to the Chicago Tribune:

"It is doubtful if many people are aware that what is supposed to be an extinct volcano is to be found within the borders of the state of Illinois.

"Big Hill is the name of the volcano, situated at Degonnia, just south of Red Bud, on the Mississippi river. There is an old Indian tradition that Big Hill was in eruption about 150 years ago, and that a few lives were lost. There is plenty of evidence to show that the hill is of volcanic origin. The old lava beds, the huge bowlders, and the deep ravines in the adjoining bluffs show that a mighty upheaval must have taken place.

"Big Hill is almost large enough to be called a mountain. It is seven miles long, two miles wide and 400 feet high. Big Hill is of remarkable formation and has received considerable attention from geologists. The north end of this hill consists of a solid wall of rock, varying from 150 to 400 feet in height, and is a mile and a half long. It is the opinion of geologists that the Mississippi river once poured its powerful volume of waters along a channel east of Big Hill, and there are evidences to show that this theory is correct. The situation of the lakes north of the hill, their relation to each other and to the river, the growth of the timber, the kind of soil in the swamps, are cited in support of this supposition. River sand is found in wells at certain depths, and pieces of timber have been discovered 40 feet below the surface of the ground. Along the side of the hill is found as fine a quality of farming land as exists in the entire Mississippi valley. Two thousand acres under cultivation, which yield in corn from 50 to 100 bushels an acre, and of wheat from 25 to 50 bushels an acre."

Endive Salad.

After careful washing and draining, cut the endive small, and pour over it any sort of gravy which may be to hand; over it strew finely-minced onions; add a dressing of oil and vinegar, also a little honey, and serve without delay.—Ladies' World, New York.

A Gentle Hint.

Lenders—Do you ever think of that "ten-spot" you borrowed of me?

Borroughs—Don't worry. I still have it in mind.

"Don't you think it about time you relieved your mind?" — Philadelphia Press.

Aristocracy.

"Was that English lord inclined to be supercilious?"

"A little," answered Mr. Cumrox; "until he met one of our American coal barons. Then he found out what genuine aristocracy is."—Washington Star.

Willing to Do Her Part.

He (after the engagement)—Darling mine, I'm afraid you are too good for me.

She—Oh, don't let that give you insomnia. I'll make up for it after we are married.—Chicago Daily News.

She Had Heard Him Come Home.

Mr. Potts—I think, my dear, I have at last found the key to success.

Mrs. Potts—Well, just as likely as not you'll not be able to find the keyhole.—Stray Stories.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

Republican County Convention Call.

Notice is hereby given that a county convention of the Republican party of Oneida county will be held in the court house in the city of Rhinelander, on July 14th at 2:00 p. m. for the purpose of electing seven delegates to the Republican State convention, called to meet at Madison July 16th, 1902.

Notice is hereby further given that the caucuses of said party in the several towns, wards, and villages of said county to elect delegates to the above mentioned convention will be held on the 11th day of July 1902 at 7:30 p. m. at the places designated below respectively, as required by Chapter 341, of the Laws of 1896 at which said caucuses, each caucus district will elect the number of delegates set opposite the same to represent said caucus district in said county convention, as follows:

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

Cassan, Town Hall......4
Monico School House......1
Hazelhurst Town Hall......3
Newbold Town Hall......1
Pelican, Town Hall......3
Shorpke, Nagle's store......1
Sugar Camp, School House......1
Woodboro, Town Hall......2

CITY OF RHINELANDER.

First ward, Hose House......3
Second ward, Brown's Boarding House......3
Third ward, Foundry......3
Fourth ward, Hose House......3
Fifth ward, opposite Rapids House......4
Sixth ward, Screen Door......2

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1902.
By order of the county committee.
E. O. Brown, Chairman.
L. H. Wheeler, Secretary.

LAY SERMON.

So speak ye, and so do, as they shall be judged by the law of liberty; for he shall have judgment without mercy, that doth show no mercy; and mercy rejoiceth against judgment. —James 2, 12-13.

Like the bud of a magnificent rose struggling to bloom in the darkness, the German Emperor is trying to blossom into a full fledged leader of christian thought and policy. In a late speech to his Prussian subjects he is reported to have said, "I look to all priests and laymen to help me uphold religion among the people in order that the German flame may preserve its health and strength." Further he said, "I rejoice that I have placed my whole empire, my people, my army, as well as myself and my house beneath the cross."

Sublime egotism is supposed to be an attribute of greatness. It is the privilege of all sovereigns to use the personal and possessive pronouns when speaking of subjects as well as of empire, army and navy. There is the sense of ownership on one side and of abject submission on the other. Whether this asserted relation can be maintained consistently with the beautiful theories of christianity is a question we shall not assume to discuss. The Kaiser has a perfect right to set up as a religious leader and to convince his people, if he can, that his profession is genuine and will materialize in practice. Yet men should not be blamed for entertaining a shadowy doubt as to the ability of a sovereign, imperial and autocratic in disposition and almost absolute in power, to thoroughly practicalize his profession of christianity. The kings and princes of earth have at all times upheld a national religion, but usually that has been little to their credit. They had to. The assumption and maintenance of at least outward religious respect was compulsory. Its violation was the signal for revolution. But how far such assumption affected the inner man can only be inferred from results historically recorded. We will not seek illustrations among heathen potentates. They manufactured their own religions, and the people, careless of everything but material results, said amen. But the lives and history of Jewish and Christian kings afford little encouragement for royalty to hope that the kingdom of heaven is composed largely of princes and potentates. Solomon seems to have exhausted his religious fervor in his magnificent prayer at the dedication of the temple, and his subsequent career was largely that of a sensualist. Few of his successors exemplified the religious principle, and many of them were just such royal reprobates as disgraced Rome under the worst of her emperors. Coming down to later times, Charles V. Henry VIII, Mary, Elizabeth, Philip II, all the autocrats who have set up as defenders of the Faith, were, so far as real christianity is concerned, no more than royal embodiments of hypocrisy.

But perhaps it is not for us to judge lest we be judged. We look at the outward life and so form our judgments. We all have our right of opinion and cannot help forming judgments, and how far christian charity permits us to publish our conclusions is a matter for the individual conscience to decide. Men make their professions, do their work, but no result is adequate to reveal to us the motives actuating all. We finite creatures cannot go behind the returns. There is only one who is competent and authorized to judge the hidden thoughts of men, and we remit all such judgments to the decision of that court of last resort.

But there are some things upon which we may be permitted to speculate, not as men sitting in judgment, but as earnest inquirers seeking for enlightenment and guidance. The Sovereign of all is no respecter of persons. He judges the man, not the prince, the person, not the millionaire. But we, short sighted and fallible, too often go no farther than environment, and are severe or lenient in our judgments according to our own natures and dispositions.

Every life has its own difficulties, its own obstructions to progress, but those who occupy the lesser spheres can little appreciate the obstacles which confront those whose fields are broader and whose lives are more strenuous. We who are not in the king business cannot realize how a king's environment and responsibilities draw him away from the higher spiritual life. That a sovereign can be a christian, Victoria demonstrated in a glorious reign of more than three score years. But Victoria was little more than a sovereign in name. The issues of peace or war, freedom or oppression were decided for her. Opportunity brought no temptation to tyranny. There was nothing to repel the impulse or to suppress the instincts of christian womanhood, and so in that august ruler all the better and higher qualities of nature were developed and displayed for an example to those who yielded her allegiance. But kings who reign with autocratic power or under the mere pretense of a pliable constitution have a hard time in trying to practice the christian virtues. They may assume a protectorate over the public conscience. They may advise, exhort, decree, but it is human nature to attach more force to example than to precept. The Kaiser's pronunciamento reads wells. It has the true ring and the real essence. But when the plodding German faces his enormous war tax, his compulsory military service, the law of lese-majeste, the suppression of free speech, the grind of poverty and hard and ill requited labor, the terrible environment is likely to neutralize all the Emperor's fine rhetoric, charm he never so sweetly. So we shall not attempt to solve the problem of the salvation of royalty, and whether crowned heads form a component part of the celestial host.

But there are kings of finance, whose chances of getting into the heavenly kingdom have been compared to the passing of a camel through a needle's eye. And here again we must not judge. Here, too, environment comes in and magnifies the difficulties. It requires an immense amount of nerve, of courage, of firmness, of manhood, of true, unadulterated principle for a millionaire to tread the paths defined in the Sermon on the Mount. The tortuous paths of finance, the hardening process of strife, the facilities and temptations of wealth, all tend to draw us away from good toward evil. It ought not to be so. To one outside the charmed circle of wealth it would seem that the favors of fortune should soften the heart, open the mind to benevolence and start the recipient of such blessings on the high road to the celestial city. Why the effect is so often the opposite is one of the fathomless mysteries of life.

My brother, in your pursuit of wealth there are marked places indicated, something like those signs set up along the railroads at their approach to crossings,—"400 feet, stop!" It does not mean a permanent stop or a retrograde movement. It simply bids you pause and look to right and left, in front and around, to detect any lurking or approaching danger. It is to give you a chance to take your bearings. It means that you are to decide whether your methods of accumulation are legitimate. Whether thus far you have been an honest man. Whether the clamor of wealth has in any degree obscured your manhood. Whether you have so spoken and so done "as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty." These pauses afford you the opportunity of taking your own measure. By reflection and introspection you can ascertain whether the qualities of mercy, compassion, charity, love, have been diminished within you, or whether they are yet strong and active as when, young, bright and enthusiastic, you started on your career. Woe to you if you fail, at these halting places, to take a true inventory of yourself. Your fate will turn upon those few moments of reflection and self examination. If you find within yourself the beginnings of evil, if you discover a diminution of charitable impulses, or the slightest induration of your heart, take heed, change your tactics, get away from those hardening influences, revise your methods, cultivate and give rein to better impulses and all will be well. If success has attended you, if the goal of wealth has been reached, you need not be afraid to try the needle's eye if you have kept in touch with humanity and divinity. The literal feat of the camel passing through the eye of a needle is of course impossible; but if, metaphorically, the camel, by good living, by gentleness, industry, obedience and walking in straight paths, has reduced its hump to moderate dimensions, the eye of the needle will be enlarged sufficiently to allow his safe passage. Physical fear is an element which should be eliminated from human life. Ever before the honest man is the assurance of protection, and ever comes to his ear the voice which, nearly two thousand years ago, said "be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid." Hearing and heeding those assuring words, the man whose heart is right, whose spirit is properly attuned, whose hand has taken no bribes of fortune, may step out safely over the desert paths or brave the ocean's storms, sure that he shall at last be brought into a haven of rest and peace. So mote it be.

Excursion Rates to Monona Lake Assembly at Madison, Wis.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates July 17 and 18, limited to return until August 1, inclusive. Other dates of sale on certificate plan. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 2t-jy3-10

Taken Up.

Entered my enclosure at the Vessey farm in the town of Pelican on June 26, 1902, two heifer calves, one colored red and one black. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., June 27, 1902. 2t-jy3-17 DAN GILMAN.

For Sheriff.

I wish to annouce to the voters of Oneida County that I will be a candidate for the nomination of sheriff at the next county convention. If nominated I will try my best to be elected and will pledge myself to faithfully perform the duties of the position to the best of my ability.

m15-tf CHAS. ASMUNDSEN, Under Sheriff.

Cows for Sale.

Three good new milch cows for sale at reasonable prices. B. N. MORAN.

Stops the Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For Sale.

The Mrs. H. C. Johnson residence near the Catholic church. Most desirable location in the city. For terms etc., inquire of Carl Krueger.

For the 4th, One Fare

for the round trip between all stations on the Soo Line. Tickets on sale July 2, 3, and 4. Return limit July 7th. Apply to nearest agent. 2t-je26-jy3

Half Rates to Republican State Convention at Madison, Wis.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip July 15 and 16, limited to return until July 18, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago and North-Western R'y. 2t-jy3-10

Elks' Carnival and Jubilee at Escanaba, Mich., July 14-19.

For the above occasion the "Soo" Line will sell tickets to North Escanaba and return at rate of fare and one-third for round trip. Tickets on sale July 14 to 19, good returning three days from date of issue.

R. F. THOMPKINS, Local Agent.

To St. Anne DeBeaupre and Return.

at very low rates, via the Soo Line. Dates of sale east of Rhinelander July 15-20, west of Rhinelander July 20th. Get particulars of nearest agent, or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis. 4t-je26-jy17.

A Domestic Convenience.

Garson—Have you hot water in your house?

De Long—Yes; my wife's mother lives with us.

AN EASY VICTORY.

How an Obstinate English Lord Was Outwitted in Naples.

Lord Charles Hamilton used to go about Naples attended by a large, ferocious bulldog. Having decided upon going to Rome, he proceeded to the station and took his place in a first class carriage, the "dawg" taking up a position on a seat opposite his master. The platform inspector, with many gesticulations, declared that the bulldog should not travel in a passenger carriage.

"Very well, then; take him out," was Lord Charles' rejoinder.

In vain the official expostulated. He merely reiterated his former reply, a piece of advice it is needless to say which was not followed, and Lord Charles, apparently master of the situation, threw himself back in his seat and calmly lighted a cigar.

But the Italians were not to be outdone, and, quietly detaching the carriage in which the English "milor" was seated, they made up the train with another compartment and started it off.

Lord Charles sat quietly smoking for about a quarter of an hour and then, surprised at the delay, thrust his head out of the window and demanded when the train was going to start. His feelings when the situation was described to him may be imagined.—London Tit-Bits.

Subduing a Bully.

An experience on a Siberian train related by a writer in a Vladivostok paper reminds one of the early stagecoach days beyond the Mississippi and seems even more violent because the participants in the adventure were not rough plainsmen and mountaineers, but a lady and a nobleman.

When the train pulled up at Tsitikar, in Manchuria, a Mantchoo noble who had bullied all his fellow passengers alighted at the station restaurant after warning them that he would decapitate any of them who took his seat. During his absence a smartly dressed young Russian lady entered the car and, despite the alarmed expostulations of its occupants, calmly appropriated the seat.

When the noble returned, he flew into a passion and advanced threateningly with his curved saber drawn. But the young woman coolly covered him with a shining revolver.

"Do you take us for a pack of cowardly mandarins?" she exclaimed, and then, pointing to her feet, she remarked, "Here is your place, my hero."

The Mantchoo noble surrendered and sat at her feet for the rest of the journey.

Books and English Spelling.

Most people think when they see a book that has the English spelling—the "u" in "honor" and "odor," the "ise" for "ize," etc.—that the types were set up and the plates made in England, but as a matter of fact most important books that are written by English authors are set up in this country. When an important writer is to bring out a new volume, an arrangement is made for its simultaneous publication on both sides of the water. The manuscript is then sent to the American publisher, who gives it to his compositors marked "English spelling," and it is set up in that manner quite as accurately here as any London compositor would do it. After the plates have been made they are sent to England. This roundabout method of simultaneous publication is due to the intricacies of the copyright law.—Philadelphia Record.

THE RAINBOW.

Lasting Superstitions That Hang About the Arch of Promise.

"Rainbow gold" used to be the warp and woof of many a childish dream. The pot of treasure buried "where the end of the bow touches the ground" has been searched for by trusting children again and again. The present generation of childhood is so blase, however, that such gentle fantasies are apt to be received with scorn.

There are many lasting superstitions connected with the arch of promise, however. In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as being a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the sea by mechanical means.

In parts of Russia, in the Don country and also in Moscow and vicinity, the rainbow is known by a word which is equivalent to "the bent water pipe." In nearly all Slavonic dialects it is known by terms signifying "the cloud siphon," and in Hungary it is "the pump," "Noah's pump" or "God's pump."

In the province of Charkov, Russia, the rainbow is said to drain the wells, and to prevent this many are provided with heavy, tight fitting stone platforms. In the province of Saratov the bow is said to be under the control of three angels, one of whom pumps the water, the second "feeds" the clouds, and the third sends the rain.

The Malayan natives call it by the same name that they do the banded water cobra, only that they add "bola," meaning double headed, the equivalent in English being "the double headed water snake."

The Turkish children are told that if they can touch the rainbow they will at once have silver heads, eyes of ruby and teeth of gold. In Greece they say that the person so unfortunate as to stumble over the end of the rainbow will have his or her sex changed instantly.

The One Man Right.

Copernicus was at one time alone in his belief that the earth and planets revolved round the sun. Galilei was right when he asserted that the moon revolves round the earth, and so was Columbus when he asserted the possibility of sailing round the world. But in all these cases it is possible that others, unknown to fame, may have shared their beliefs.

There are two instances in which one man was absolutely right and, so far as we know, all the rest of mankind wrong. One was that of Newton, the discoverer of the principle of universal gravitation, and the other was that of John Harvey, who was absolutely alone in his conviction that the blood circulates through the veins and arteries of living animals. In this instance so universal was the disbelief that his fellow doctors nicknamed him "the quack," or "circulator," and the word survives to this day as the name of one who makes a profession of medical knowledge which he does not possess.

Justice Greater Than Charity.

The one divine work, the one ordered sacrifice, is to do justice, and it is the last we are ever inclined to do. Anything rather than that. As much charity as you choose, but no justice. "Nay," you will say, "charity is greater than justice." Yes, it is greater; it is the summit of justice; it is the temple of which justice is the foundation. But you can't have the top without the bottom; you cannot build upon charity. You must build upon justice for this main reason, that you have not at first charity to build with. It is the last reward of good work. Do justice to your brother (you can do that whether you love him or not) and you will come to love him. It is all very fine to think you can build upon charity to begin with, but you will find all you have to begin with begins at home and is essentially love of yourself.—Ruskin.

The Word "Awful."

In Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Principal Tulloch" of St. Andrews we find Dr. Tulloch speaking of some one as "an awful Tory." Mrs. Oliphant says in a footnote:

"Lest the principal should be accused of slang, I may say that the adjective is strictly Scotch and had been employed for generations by a people fond of strong speaking before it crossed the border and gave to the youth of England a freshly energetic if inelegant word."

Freckles.

Some people are born freckled, and others have freckles thrust upon them. The former class might as well accept their freckles as a dispensation of Providence, for nothing can be done for them. The latter can always get rid of their affliction by using a couple of drams of sal ammoniac with an ounce of German cologne, the solution mixed with a pint of distilled water. Applied two or three times a day it will cure the worst case of acquired freckles on record.

Horrible Thought.

Towne—I suppose you've heard about Kadley, that awful cynic, losing his mind?

Browne—No? My, that's terrible!

Towne—Oh, I don't know. I haven't any sympathy—

Browne—What! Suppose some decent fellow should find it!—Catholic Standard and Times.

Her Way of Putting It.

"It is extravagance to buy such dress lining, Mrs. Bargains."

"It was real cheap, hubby, dear. Only a dollar something a yard."

"How much is 'something?' What was the price?"

"It was $1.98."—Boston Traveler.

Quit quarreling with your neighbors, and the judges and lawyers will soon cease to run everything, as at present. —Atchison Globe.

He Sleeps.

"Has your husband a good ear for music?" asked Mrs. Oldgirl of Mrs. Newed.

"I am afraid not," replied Mrs. Newed. "He seems to think everything he hears played in church is a lullaby." —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Did Not See It Before.

Miss Eastside—That is a lovely gown, but haven't I seen it before?

Miss Westside—No; I think not. I have only worn it at a very few smart affairs this season.—Town and Country.

ANNUAL MEETING YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION SOCIETY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Tacoma, Wash., July 23 to 27, 1902.

From July 11th to 21st inclusive the Union Pacific will sell round-trip tickets from Missouri River to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland for $45.00, and to Spokane, Butte and Helena for $40.00.

Correspondingly low rates from intermediate points.

Nearly 200 miles along the Columbia River by daylight.

For time tables, pamphlets descriptive of the territory traversed, apply to your nearest agent, or address W. G. Neimayer, G. A., 193 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill. jy3-tf

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited......1:55 a. m. ......Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited......1:55 a. m. ......Daily
Accommodation......7:30 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

FRED PRAY, Agent.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Table.

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 2—10:18 a. m......Daily, except Sunday
No. 4—11:15 p. m......Daily
No. 50—4:15 p. m......Sunday only

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 17—1:22 p. m......Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:20 a. m......Daily
No. 51—2:30 p. m......Sunday only

H. C. BREGER, Agent.

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

George J. Backus and Burt W. Day, Plaintiffs
vs.
J. W. Wright, Sam. S. Wright, E. J. VanMetre, and E. VanMetre, Defendants

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

JOHN BARNES, Plaintiff's Atty.
P. O. Address Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the clerk of circuit court of Oneida County, Wisconsin, May 24, 1902. JOHN BARNES,
7t-my29-jy10 Plaintiffs' Atty.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
June 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on July 18, 1902, viz: Everett A. Towne who made H. E. No. 8376, for the SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 22, SE½ Sec. 22 and SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 23, T. 39 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Daniels, H. C. Rode, Albert Elliot, and William Averill, all of Rhinelander, Wis. JOHN W. MILLER,
6t-je12-jy17-p Register.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES, VIA UNION PACIFIC, FROM MISSOURI RIVER,

$15.00	To Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Col., July 1 to 13, inclusive August 1 to 14, 23 to 24 and 30 to 31, inclusive.
$19.00	To Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31.
$25.00	To Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, August 1 to 14, inclusive.
$25.00	To Glenwood Springs, Colo., July 1 to 13, inclusive, August 1 to 14, 23 to 24 and 30 to 31 inclusive
$30.00	To Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, July 1 to 13, inclusive, August 23 to 24, and 30 to 31, inclusive.
$31.00	To Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31, inclusive.
$32.00	To Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31, inclusive.
$45.00	To San Francisco, or Los Angeles, Cal., August 2 to 10, inclusive.
$45.00	To Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. July 11 to 21, inclusive.

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THE NEW IDEA PUBLISHING CO. 636 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah M. Becker, deceased. } In Probate.

Letters testamentary on the will of Sarah M. Becker deceased, having been issued to Amos S. Pierce on the third day of June A. D. 1902.

It is Ordered, That seven months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed the creditors of said Sarah M. Becker deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered Further, That the claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this Court at the general terms thereof, to be held at the office of the County Judge in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the first Tuesday of December 1902 and the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1903, and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order for four successive weeks in The New North, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said county.

By the Court,
Dated June 3, 1902. LEVI J. BILLINGS,
5t-je5-jy3 County Judge.

FANCY

Groceries

—AT—

Horr's

FRESH NEW STRAWBERRIES Just Received.

Agents Wanted!

LIFE OF T. DEWIT TALMAGE, by his son, REV. FRANK DEWITT TALMAGE and associate editors of Christian Herald. Only book endorsed by Talmage family. Enormous profit for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to CLARK & CO., 222 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Mention this paper. 10t4

J. R. McDONALD,

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.

WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.

Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

FOR SALE!

GUS. HORN, who has been in the hotel business here for the past eight years, conducting the hostelry known all over this section as the ONEIDA HOUSE, desires to sell out the business, furniture, fixtures and all.

THE HOTEL enjoys a first class run of patronage, and has a well worked up reputation. This move on Mr. Horn's part is taken because of the ill health of Mrs. Horn, upon whom the arduous duties of hotel life are too severe.

A LUNCH COUNTER is run in connection with the hotel. The building is located on one of the principal streets of the city and is fully equipped with everything necessary to carry on the business.

For Further Particulars Address
GUS. HORN, Rhinelander, Wis.

NOTICE.

$500.00 will be paid for any case that Dr. Keith's liquor, tobacco and cigarette remedies in liquid form will not cure, either with or without the patients' knowledge. 50 cents and $1.00. Tablet form also. Guaranteed by all druggists. Sold by Walding, Kinnan & Co., wholesalers, or

DR. H. C. KEITH,
811 Monroe St. TOLEDO, OHIO

LAW, REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE.

The Racket STORE

Has its counters heaped high with Rare Bargains.

Here are a few of them:

4-piece glassware set, 28c.
Tumblers (fine quality) 2 for 5c.
Plain Tea Cups and Saucers (very best) per set, 35c.
A Fine Glass Butter Dish, 8c.
Matches (500 full count) per pkg., 5c
Pins (full size and count) 3 papers, 5c

We have on sale now a FINE LINE OF HOSIERY at prices that will surprise you.

Call in and see.

THE RACKET.

Reed's Old Stand. Opposite Post Office

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 298, B. P. O. E. Regular meetings first and third Thursdays in each month. Permanent location in new K. O. T. M. rooms, Stevens street.
W. E. ASHTON, E. R. E. J. LASELLE, Sec.

FLAMBEAU LODGE NO. 73, K. of P. Parker Building, Brown St. Regular Communication every Wednesday.
E. J. YARR, K. of R. and S. N. T. BALDWIN, C. C.

LARAWAY TENT 17, K. O. T. M. Rhinelander. Regular review every alternate wednesday, commencing August 9. Visiting Sir Knights welcome. THEO. BRYETT, Com.
JNO. GREENWOOD, Record Keeper.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 242, F. & A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
D. F. RICKER, Sec. ALEX. SUTTON, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR Sec. ALEX. McRAE, H. P.

LAKE CAMP, No. 1749, M. W. of A. Rhinelander, Wis. Meetings every Tuesday night. Visitors are cordially invited.
THOS. DUNN, V. C. GEO. JEWELL, Clerk.

I. O. F. COURT JUANITA, 1975. Rhinelander, Wis. Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
H. P. MORRILL, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

S. H. & E. F. LODGE. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening in Scandinavian hall on Mason street, north side.
J. A. TIMMEL, Sec. OLAF GULLESTRANN, Ord.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE, *Physician & Surgeon*, Rhinelander, Wis. Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

F. L. HINMAN, *Physician and Surgeon*. Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St. Rhinelander, Wis.

T. B. WELCH, *Physician and Surgeon*. Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store Rhinelander, Wis.

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Lawn Swings and Settees, Hammock Chairs, Camp Chairs and Stools, Ironing Tables, Wash Benches, Etc.

Agents easily make $5 TO $10 PER DAY.

Will furnish samples at reduced prices to those desiring agency. Exclusive territory given. Address,

Clearfield Wooden-Ware Co., CLEARFIELD, PA.

Bits of Local Gossip

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

A. W. White of Antigo spent Sunday here.

Henry Kultz of Merrill spent Sunday here.

H. J. Quick of Antigo was an over Sunday visitor here.

Mrs. T. B. Melndoe departed Sunday night for Milwaukee.

W. S. Wright was down from Lac du Flam'eau over Sunday.

Gertie Hanks of Antigo spent Sunday at the home of A. J. Lytle.

G. L. Bucklin spent last Thursday at Antigo on insurance business.

Carl Holmes visited his home in Waupaca several days of last week.

William Rhoame spent Sunday visiting friends in the Cannon district.

Miss Verna Crego of Omro is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Johnston.

White cedar shingles for sale at retail by the Wixson-Bronson Lumber Co. 23-Je26-Jy3

Charles Chafee, Jr., has accepted a position as day clerk at the Rapids House.

John Brown and John Byrnes of Antigo spent Sunday in the city with friends.

John Larin of Jeffris was in the city last Saturday, visiting his many friends.

Ralph Roxe, under-sheriff of Waupaca county, was in the city on business last week.

Mrs. J. A. Ball of Armstrong Creek was in the city doing shopping the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ashton are the proud parents of a baby boy, born Sunday morning.

Henry Chatterton returned Sunday morning from a week's visit with relatives at Oshkosh.

Mrs. Manford Taggart of Antigo came up Saturday to spend a few days with her parents.

Miss Elkhorn left Sunday night for Reed City, Mich., where she will spend some time visiting relatives.

Louis Petey returned the last of the week from a visit of a week's duration with friends in Oshkosh.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 18.
JOHNSON & HINMAN LBR. CO.

Charles Wilson, proprietor of Hotel Clifton, was a visitor at Prentice, west on the "Soo" Line, Saturday.

Green mixed 4 foot wood for sale. Quantities to suit purchaser at $2.50 per cord. Inquire at this office. 12 tf

Allan McGill returned Saturday from Antigo, where he has been visiting relatives and friends for several days.

Mrs. J. P. Knudson and children left for Rice Lake Tuesday to spend the Fourth with Mrs. Knudson's parents.

Emma Mark, the trotting horse owned by Jas. Lawlis, will take part in the races July 4 (tomorrow) at Wausau.

W. G. Stickney of Antigo was in the city Sunday, making arrangements for an exhibition which he will give here on July 4th.

M. F. Marks of Odanah spent Sunday in the city, the guest of his son Ray. Mr. Marks is engaged in the drug business there.

Mrs. Alice Harney returned to her home in Schofield Thursday after enjoying several days' visit with her sister, Mrs. G. L. Bucklin.

Mrs. Jos. Pilon of Minocqua is in the city this week, enjoying a visit with her many old acquaintances. Mrs. Pilon at one time made this city her home.

The Forester Team of the Modern Woodmen lodge was at Woodboro last Sunday, where they initiated three candidates in the mysteries of Woodmanism.

J. H. Halgren of Merrill arrived in the city Sunday for a short visit. He departed Tuesday morning for Escanaba, Mich., where he has accepted a position on an ore steamer.

Miss Anna Lloyd, who has been teaching in the Racine public schools the past year, returned to her home in this city Saturday morning and will spend the summer vacation here.

Miss Ellen Janssen of Phlox arrived in the city last Friday and will make her home here with her sister, Mrs. Antoine Rheaume. Miss Ellen will take up the study of type composition in this office.

Frank Brouilette and wife of Minneapolis arrived here from Minocqua Sunday night, where they had put in a few days' fishing. While here they were the guests of Frank's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brouilette.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Howe left Tuesday morning for their home in Milwaukee, after spending a few weeks in this city with Mr and Mrs. G. Horn at the Oneida House and at Lake George, enjoying a few days' outing.

The Spring Valley, (Ill.,) boys, who were encamped at Lake George for the past two weeks, left for their home Sunday night. They were well pleased with the lakes here and will return again next summer. They contemplate changing location next year however, and will probably choose Pine Lake.

Mrs. John Hud left Sunday morning for Ashland. She was accompanied by Ettie Miss Hreina Berggreen, who has been making her home here with Mr. and Mrs. Hud. The little girl left Ashland Monday for Lombard, Montana, where she will join her father and mother.

J. P. Hansen & Co. the leading clothiers in Rhinelander.

Get ready for tomorrow.

Of course it will rain tomorrow.

Chas. Iglesman is the guest of Pelican Lake friends.

Will Morgan spent Sunday fishing at Tomahawk Lake.

Paul Browne transacted business at Woodruff Monday.

W. F. Grisiel of Wausau was a Tuesday business caller here.

Dave Josart was down from Minocqua on business Tuesday.

Frank Robbins was a business visitor in Chicago this week.

C. W. Tosch of Antigo was a city visitor on business Saturday.

Fred. Barnes resumed his duties on the road the first of the week.

Alex. Krembs and Miss Helen Alban spent Sunday at Lake George.

Ed. Forbes returned Sunday morning from Oshkosh and Waupaca.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 208-2.
MACK MALAUGHLIN.

Miss Sadie Hamilton is in Chicago this week, enjoying a visit with relatives.

Miss Baum of Ironwood, Mich., spent Sunday in the city, the guest of friends.

Senator David E. Reardon was over from Eagle River Tuesday morning.

The Wixson-Bronson Lumber Co. has white cedar shingles for the retail trade. 23-Je26-Jy2

FOR SALE.—Good second-hand rook store, with reservoir attachment. Apply at this office.

D. H. Vaughan was a visitor at points west on the "Soo" line Monday, doing surveying work.

Gideon's minstrels showed at Tomahawk Saturday evening, leaving their car here during their absence.

Rev. George Balsock was at Eagle River Tuesday, conducting Episcopal services there in the evening.

Mrs. Thomas Ashton of Winchester, Ind., is in the city this week visiting S. H. and W. E. Ashton and families.

Geo. Kelley left for the "Soo" Monday morning, after spending two weeks with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rasmussen and children left Saturday morning for a visit with Waupaca relatives and friends.

Mrs. D. Caldwell departed Sunday night for Crapo, Mich., where she will make an extended visit with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jillson of Monico spent Sunday afternoon and evening here visiting their many acquaintances.

The dance given at Sollberg's hall last Saturday evening was attended by a fair sized crowd. All present reported an enjoyable time.

Miss Esther Newell and Miss Florence Miller visited friends at Lac du Flambeau and Mercer, Iron County, several days of last week.

Ray Clark returned Monday morning to his home in Stevens Point after enjoying a two weeks' visit with his friend "Bud" Leadbetter.

The Wisconsin Telephone Company are taking out the old wires that have been out of use ever since the local exchange started this week.

Among the marriage licenses taken out in Lincoln county last week was that of Jos. P. Goulette and Miss Lucella Parson, both of Clifford, Wis.

Ed. Brazell, Jr., of Jeffris spent a few hours Monday morning visiting his many young friends. Ed. expects to enter High School here next fall.

B. Blumenberg of Madison, South Dakota, is in the city this week. Mr. Blumenberg contemplates starting a cigar factory here in the near future.

Mrs. Jessie Prideaux and Misses Elma and Dorothy Brown left Monday morning for the Clear Lake summer resort near Tomahawk, where they will enjoy a few days' outing.

Miss Una Reardon entertained a large number of her young friends at a party from three to six Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Bertha Smith, of Virginia City, Minn.

M. F. Haney, one of the party of seven young men from Spring Valley, Ill., who had been camping at Lake George, missed the train Sunday evening and was obliged to remain here until the following day.

William Usher and wife came down from Star Lake last week where they have been cooking for a crew of 35 men in Langley & Alderson's logging camp since last November. They left Saturday for Chicago where they will visit for some time.

E. E. Browne, district attorney of Waupaca county, spent Sunday in Rhinelander, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne. He returned to Waupaca Monday, accompanied by his wife, who has been spending the week here. Mrs. Browne is a near relative of Grover Cleveland.

Harry Lancaster, the young man, who was arrested by Sheriff Kelley at Minocqua on the 19th of June on a warrant charging him with horse stealing, was taken before Judge Browne last Friday morning. He plead guilty to the charge entered against him and was sentenced to a fine of $100 or six months in the county bastile. Being entirely without funds to pay the fine he chose the latter.

Sheriff S. Kelly was a business visitor at Eagle River last Friday.

E. S. Shepard spent several days of last week in Antigo on business.

Arthur Rouse, the tailor, is in the city this week, calling on his trade.

F. J. Thrun, of Eagle River transacted business in town last Thursday.

W. H. Greer, Swift & Company's representative, was in the city yesterday.

A large number of our citizens go to Wausau tomorrow to attend the horse races.

Flint Stone has resigned his position with W. Morgan. Chas. Clothier takes his place.

Steadman don't give a rag time shine, but a first-class shine, at the Geta barber shop.

Be careful tomorrow and don't say that, "I didn't know it was loaded" when it is too late.

Hiram Barber and family of this city are visiting friends and relatives in Antigo this week.

Ralph Clark returned Saturday from Fond du Lac, where he attended the Y. M. C. E. convention.

Miss Mattie Abbott returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit with her sister, Miss Irene Abbott.

Deputy Game Warden Berg of this city spent some time at Eagle River last week on official business.

Rubbers three cents, copper five cents, lead one cent, brass five cents at A. Lindgren's, opposite Rapids House.

Miss Bessie Lewis returned today to her home in Antigo, after enjoying a two weeks visit with her friend Miss Mae Browne.

The Board of Review met Tuesday afternoon, but owing to unfinished business, adjourned to Tuesday, July 15 at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. C. W. Lounsbury, of Berlin, Wis., arrived in the city last Saturday and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. T. Coon, at the Fuller House.

Miss Mable Briggs and brother Paul, of Escanaba, Mich., arrived in the city Saturday night and are the guests of their uncle F. D. Briggs, on the north side.

Miss Irene Abbott, who held a position as teacher in the Eagle River public schools the past year, returned to her home in this city the latter part of the week.

The crowd that attended the exercises at the Congregational church last Sunday evening was said to be the largest that has ever assembled there at one time.

All members of the M. W. A. in this city are requested to meet at the hall on Brown street tomorrow morning at ten o'clock and form in line for the parade.

The street scraper is at work this week leveling off the principal business streets and ridding them of rubbish so as to get them in presentable shape for the Fourth.

Miss Ivy Rogers, who has been attending the State Normal school at Stevens Point returned to her home in this city Saturday afternoon to spend the summer months here.

Mrs. Isaac Serier, and two children from Sering, Wis., arrived here yesterday for a visit with the family of O. A. Kolden. Mrs. Serier is an old acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Kolden.

Mrs. John Weisen entertained about fifteen of her lady friends Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Jos. Pilon, of Minocqua, who is visiting here this week. An elegant spread was served during the afternoon. An enjoyable time was experienced by all present.

Mrs Dan McKenzie disposed of her farm, located one mile east of this city, to Carl Johnson the latter part of last week. Consideration $50.00. The land is said to be valuable for cultivation purposes and in a few years Mr. Johnson expects to have one of the finest farms in the county.

The first big lot of watermelons was received in the city yesterday by our merchants, as was also an excellent assortment of California peaches and plums. The strawberry crop is getting low and ordinary looking berries from the southern part of the state are selling at twelve cents a box. The fruit crop is said to be the best in years.

A. S. Pierre was at Marquette, Mich., last week on business for Silverthorn & Co. The firm is having 7,000,000 feet of lumber sawed in a mill there. Mr. Pierre will leave next Saturday for Boston, Narrangesett Pier and Atlantic City, N. J. At the Pier Anson will pay court to Father Neptune and play in the surf with the eastern mermaids. Anson says that he is like Ivory soap and floats like a cork in the sea.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N.Y. CITY.

Roy Markham is on the sick list week.

Frank Kramer was over from Woodboro Tuesday.

Ed. Brazell was in from Jeffris on business last Saturday.

Frank Bryant of Hazelhurst was in the city this morning.

Miss Amy Kail is visiting at the Langdon home this week.

C. W. Habok of Ironwood, Mich., spent yesterday in the city.

A. M. Riley was down from Minocqua on business yesterday.

A much needed rain came down and refreshed the earth yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerry Lee are visiting friends in Merrill this week.

Arthur DeClair of Lac du Flambeau was a caller in the city Tuesday.

H. L. Hapgood of Appleton called on friends in the city last Friday.

Wm. Lawrence of Oshkosh transacted business in the city this week.

Henry Cushman and family now occupy the house recently vacated by Will Bruce.

A. W. Conner of Three Lakes was in the city transacting business Saturday.

Thomas Sewell of Escanaba, Mich., was a business caller in the city on Monday.

H. J. Sparks was down from Tomahawk Lake transacting business Tuesday.

Andrew Jenson of New London was a business visitor in the city last Saturday.

John H. Mullen of Wausau called on his meat trade here last Friday and Saturday.

Robert Hawthorne was in from Woodboro this week visiting with his many friends.

Henry Stiles of Woodboro spent last Friday here on business and pleasure combined.

Andrew Larson of Clifford was in the city on a trading expedition Friday and Saturday.

Ralph Roach of Weyauwega arrived in the city yesterday morning for a few days' visit.

Mrs. L. B. Billings received the sad intelligence of the death of a brother in Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. W. E. Ashton returned Friday morning from an extended visit with relatives at Winchester, Ind.

Robert Langdon, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Crandon, was a visitor in the city Tuesday.

Jos. A. Wright, a prominent Merrill business man, was in the city Saturday, a guest at Hotel Fuller.

"Bud" Leadbetter and Ray Clark returned from a few days' fishing trip at Tomahawk Lake Saturday.

D. H. Walker and Claude Shepard were in attendance at the state convention of Elks at Oshkosh last week.

Ed. Markham has accepted a position as clerk in the grocery store of B. L. Horr, Mr. VanKiper having resigned.

Traveling engineer Kane of the North-Western road, with headquarters in Antigo, spent Friday in the city on business.

H. A. Atcheson, the Tomahawk real estate man, was in the city on business Friday of last week in company with a friend.

Mrs. R. J. Litschert and son Frank of Winchester, Ind., are in the city this week, guests at the homes of W. E. and S. H. Ashton.

Mrs. Richard Meyer, of Lancaster, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Brown this week. She arrived here Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chatterton and sons Charles and Paul returned Saturday morning from a few days' visit with relatives at Oshkosh.

Mrs. Fred. Herrz and Miss Dorothy Page of Weyauwega, Waupaca county, are visiting their sister, Mrs. H. Baxter, near Pine Lake this week.

Miss Bessie Miller accompanied her little sister, Anna, who had been visiting here for some time, to her home in Eau Claire last Friday morning.

H. Wolfgram and son of Monico did trading in the city on Saturday. Mr. Wolfgram is one of Oneida county's successful and well to do farmers.

Mrs. D. McGuire returned Monday to her home in Ogema, Price county, after enjoying a seven weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Slossen.

Harry Hagen left Tuesday morning over the "Soo" for a visit with friends at Hancock, Mich. He expects to be absent for an extended period.

Patrick McDermott left this morning for Duluth, Minn., where he will meet his wife and children, who have been visiting relatives in the west for two months.

Mrs. F. L. Rogers and Mrs. S. Buswell returned to their home in Osage, Iowa, Tuesday morning, after enjoying a few weeks' visit with relatives and friends here.

George Clark, agent for the Grand Union Tea Company in this city and vicinity, was a visitor several days of last week at points north on business for the company.

Guy and Frank Morrill, who have been working on the Wolf river log drive near Wilson Lake, returned to the city last Friday and will remain until after the Fourth.

Miss Beulah Chase left last week for Maywood, Ill., where she has secured a position as stenographer with a well known firm. Miss Chase recently graduated from the Wausau Business College.

William Lightfoot went to Antigo today.

Mrs. A. McQueen, was the guest of Eagle River friends last week.

Frank Payney, the colored boy returned from Ironwood Mich., last night.

John O'Hare left this morning for Wausau, where he will celebrate the Fourth.

Miss Elizabeth Faust, returned Tuesday from a visit with friends at Minocqua.

Mrs. George Gusel and children left for a visit with relatives at Clintonville Sunday.

Mrs. Andrew Mohr left today for Stevens Point for a visit with friends and relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilcox attended the Epworth League convention held at Grand Rapids this week.

Mrs. C. A. Hodgdon returned Saturday from a few days visit with friends at Lac du Flambeau.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Squire are entertaining E. J. Day and family at their cottage at McCord Lake.

Orlo Stevens, who has been spending several weeks at Pelican Lake, returned here this morning to spend the Fourth.

Mrs. W. H. Trumbull and children and sister, Miss Caroline Doern, left for an extended visit at their home in Marshfield last Saturday morning.

Harry Prior has newly re-papered and painted his barber shop on Stevens street making it one of the most attractive and presentable shops in the city.

Miss Edith Brown, who is a student at Wells' College Aurora, N. Y., arrived in the city Monday and will spend the summer vacation at her home.

Roy Wilson has accepted a position as night clerk at the Rapids House in place of Harry Van Alstine who has resigned. Mr. Van Alstine will leave the last of the week for his home in Kilbourn City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. LaSelle, Miss Ethel LaSelle, Miss Winnie Joslin, Mrs. Sawtell and son of Oshkosh, and John Watring left Saturday for Lake George, where they spent Sunday.

John B. Binder was in the city Monday on business. He had just returned from a trip up in the Odanah and Lac du Flambeau neighborhood with a line of watches and jewelry.

Chas. F. Barnes returned to Washburn Friday morning, after spending a few days at his home here. Mr. Barnes has charge of the logging interests for the Robbins Lumber Co. there.

Mrs. W. E. Brown returned Sunday morning from Washington, D. C. On her way home she stopped off at Lancaster, this state, where she spent a few weeks with relatives and friends.

C. H. Blohm and wife of Marquette, Mich., arrived here Saturday. The gentleman is an experienced saw mill workman and may decide to remain here permanently. They are at the Oneida House.

Miss Laura Horn made the capture of an eighteen pound muskellunge at Lake George last Thursday morning. The big fish put up a strong fight but Miss Laura succeeded in landing him without assistance.

Esther and Ray McDermott returned Sunday morning from Gladstone, Mich., where they had been visiting their aunt, Mrs. S. Meagher. They also spent a few days at Sault Ste. Marie with friends.

Mrs. Sawtell and son of Oshkosh were in the city this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. LaSelle at the Rapids House. They have been spending some time at the camp of Mrs. Sawtell's son Frank, near Roosevelt.

A new land company has been formed in this city called the Thos. J. Mathews Land Co., with C. N. Johnson, T. J. Mathews, and A. G. Stephenson as incorporators. They start out with 2,000 acres of land in Oneida county.—Merrill News.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton and daughter Margaret returned Monday morning from a week's trip with the Wisconsin Press association from St. Paul to St. Louis via the Mississippi river. The trip proved to be a most delightful one and was most fully enjoyed by the excursionists.

Richard Lillie, who has held the position of fireman on the switch engine in the North-Western yards here, under engineer Thomas Melody for the past six months, resigned his position Saturday and will go on the extra list of firemen at Antigo. "Dick" was well liked among the railroad boys here, who are sorry to see him go.

Dr. S. R. Stone has recently added an electro-surgical case to his cabinet of instruments and it is a decided addition to same. The instruments are all fitted with tiny electric globes which illuminate the cavities of the body sufficiently to allow of a perfect diagnosis being made which would under other conditions have to be guessed at.

At the Congregational church last Sunday evening a very interesting program was given by the pupils of the Sunday school. The first part consisted of four recitations and songs by the school; the second part a Cantata—"The Rivalry of Flowers." Miss Mary McRae took the leading part. Spring, with a great deal of credit to herself. The different songs by the choruses were enjoyable. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion.

Miss Lola Beers is here from Sault Ste. Marie for a visit with her many young friends.

Chas. Kibben was a Merrill visitor the first of the week. He was there on land business.

Mrs. Robert Ingersoll returned Monday from an extended visit with friends at Monico.

Mrs. Ed. Campbell of Woodboro is enjoying a visit with her mother, Mrs. Taggart, in the city this week.

C. C. Yawkey of Hazelhurst, one of Northern Wisconsin's noted and successful lumbermen, was in the city yesterday.

S. B. Smith, a prominent physician, and C. A. Russell, a well known attorney, of Crandon were in the city on business Tuesday.

A large number of young people from the surrounding towns will attend the summer school which opens in this city next Monday morning.

A new case of small pox made its appearance in the city last Thursday. The victim whose name is Fred Shafer is confined in the pest house.

Joe Bertrand, was a visitor at Gladstone, Mich., Saturday where he went to take the examination necessary to become a brakeman on the "Soo" line.

Otto Himpel and Herman Lilge have formed a co-partnership and are engaged in the saloon business at the Legrand & Himpel stand on River street.

Ben. Cohen, twin brother of Issie Cohen of this city, is here today for a brief visit. Ben is a traveling representative for the Duro Metal Company of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry O'Connor and Mrs. W. B. LaSelle and daughter Ethel left this morning for Lake George where they will remain until after the Fourth enjoying an outing.

Manford Taggart, who has been acting as clerk in a large grocery store at Antigo for the past two months, has resigned his position and is now a traveling salesman for Armour & Co.

There was no appreciable dropping off in saloon licenses this year. Tuesday was the last day for the dispensers of wet goods to "cough up" and many of them stepped up to the city clerk's office and "coughed."

Dan Fitzpatrick, who was at one time a well known character about this city died at the Soldiers' Home at Waupaca on June 21th. He had been an inmate of the institution for several years. He was a tinsmith, working for a number of years for the Lewis Hardware Co. Rhinelander people will remember him well.

The Missouri Girl entertainment at the opera house last Thursday evening was attended by a packed house and the audience was pleased from start to finish. The company was first class and did their best to please their patrons. Manager Raymond has a list of players that will bring him credit wherever he may book his show.

A company of gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of hubs and spokes were in the city last week looking over this end of country with a view of establishing a factory here. The timber used in the manufacture of their product is here in abundance and we understand that the gentlemen were favorably impressed. 'Gene Shepard showed the men around.

Gideon's Minstrels, a colored organization entire, gave their initial entertainment here Monday evening to a fair sized audience. The performance was in the main enjoyable, the chorus work and specialty acts being good and the quartette singing above the average. LaShe, the slack wire artist, was a favorite, and although he had been here before with other companies, was given a hearty encore. The company carried a good band and orchestra and gave open air band concerts to large crowds before the show.

Leave for Port Arthur.

Mrs. C. D. Carpenter and daughter Mrs. F. M. Bates, accompanied by Miss Carrie Bates, and grandson left Saturday for Port Arthur, Canada, where they will make there future home.

Sale of County Lands

ONEIDA COUNTY, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of said county, having decided to offer for sale to the highest cash bidder (per acre for all the lands in each township separately) on which the County has tax titles upon which the Statute of Limitation has run, according to lists in the hands of the County Clerk as shown on a map in his office, said lands amounting to

3600 Acres More or Less

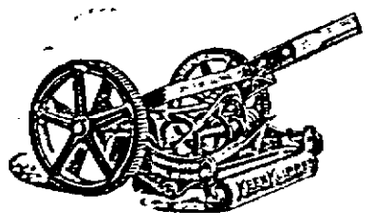
SEALED BIDS on each township separately will be received and opened at the office of the County Clerk, in the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, August 19th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., said bids to be delivered in person or by representative, at the time and place designated, each bid to be accompanied with a certified check or draft amounting to 20 per cent. of the bid per acre, as figured on the number of acres in each township bid on, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the party bidding. And any such check shall be forfeited in the event that the party making the successful bid shall fail or refuse to complete the purchase upon the tender of a Quit Claim Deed and all certificates, conveying the title as above described.

Where the title of the County fails to any parcel of land by reason of the tax having been paid for the year on which the tax deeds are issued or by reason of the land not being taxable, the County will refund the purchase price paid by the purchaser.

THE COUNTY BOARD reserves the right to reject any and all bids and nothing in this advertisement shall be construed to prevent such rejection.

SIGNED:

A. W. BROWN,
W. B. LASELLE,
Committee.



Lawn Mowers

The season is on for mowers right now. There-cent rains have brought up the grass at a great rate and it has outgrown all former growths. We have lawn mowers like this to sell you and with it you can keep the front yard in presentable shape the year round. We sell them at from $3.00 to $8.00. Buy one today.

Garden Hose

to keep the grass green, to help along its growth when the rain does not fall. We carry rubber and cotton hose at prices ranging from 6c to 16c per ft. We have a lot of it and bought it to sell quickly. Will you help us get rid of it?

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,

Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

The Expansion of Fourth of July

Growth of the American Sentiment and Territorial Growth of the United States from 1776 to 1902.

FOURTH OF JULY stands for that sentiment dearest to the hearts of the typical Americans. It is the sentiment that made the struggling colonies "free and independent states;" it is the sentiment that fortified our forefathers to withstand the hardships and trials of the long war with England, that their land, and our land, might be free from the tyranny of King George III. With all of our distinctively national holidays there is a sentiment; it is a sentiment that makes them possible; that sets them apart as memorial day in each year of our history; but the sentiment to which we give expression with such evidences of joy as the boom of the firecracker, the whizz of the rocket, is the sentiment that will outlive all other of our national sentiments.

And this Fourth of July sentiment has proven to be an expanding sentiment. It has followed the flag, and wherever "Old Glory" has been unfurled there has July 4 been a holiday, dear to the hearts of the people. When the old Liberty bell at Philadelphia proclaimed to the anxious populace that their chosen representatives had set their names to that document which proclaimed forever our separation from England, and made of them a nation among nations, it aroused within the hearts of the colonists a new love of freedom. Before that day they had been fighting only for their rights as colonists, after that they fought for their rights as men—as a people. It instilled a new sentiment in the hearts of the American people, a sentiment that has pushed steadily westward with advancing settlement. The hardy pioneers who crossed the Allegheny mountains carried the sentiment with them into the valley of the Ohio; they planted it on the west banks of the Mississippi when the Louisiana territory became ours; they carried it into Texas, California and the northwest as new acquisitions broadened our territorial area.

And wherever this sentiment has been planted in the past it has flourished. It has attained as vigorous a growth west of the Mississippi as it has east of it; it is to-day as much an institution, as much a part of the year's life of the people of California, once Mexican soil, in Washington, once English soil, in Florida, once Spanish soil, as it is at its birthplace in Philadelphia.

The sentiment grew until it had stretched as a great blanket of American patriotism, from ocean to ocean. The trappers and gold seekers have carried it into the northern wilds of Alaska, where it flourishes with as much vigor as in old New England, in the tropical south, in the fertile prairie states of the middle west, or in sun-kissed California. And now it has extended beyond the bounds of the continent to the islands of the sea, and the roar of the cannon, the boom of the cracker, the whizz of the rocket that proclaim the birthday of American freedom, are to be found in the faraway Philippines, in beautiful Hawaii, in little Guam and in patriotic Porto Rico.

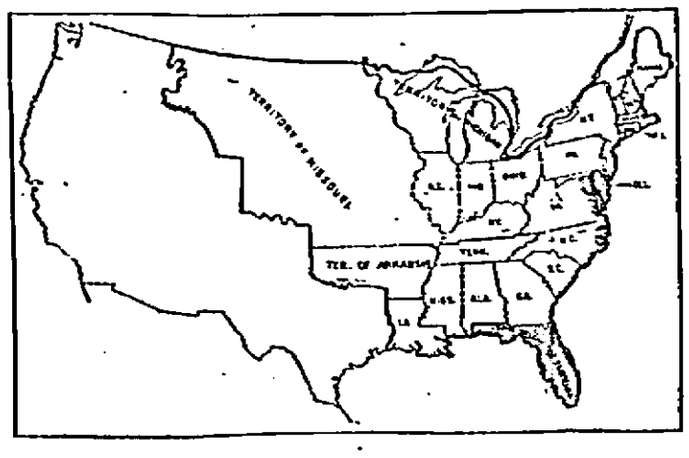
To-day Fourth of July is a sentiment that extends more than half way around the world; it follows the sun from its rising on the islands of the Atlantic to its setting on the islands clear across the broad Pacific. So long as the day remains upon the calendar of the year the sun never sets upon it, and the boom of the cracker is heard round the world.

When our illustrious forefathers affixed their names to the Declaration of Independence they were the representatives of less than 4,000,000 people. The area included within the boundaries of the colonies which they declared "free and independent states" was but 827,844 square miles. But their efforts and thoughts were not only for the time, but for posterity, and to-day the Fourth of July sentiment is known throughout a territory embracing 3,285,115 square miles, in which reside very close to 100,000,000 people.

It is the expansion of this Fourth of July sentiment that has caused the nation to grow from the struggling colonies of 1776 to the world power of to-day. As we, as a nation, have grown in power, in prestige, in territorial area and population, so has the sentiment of Fourth of July grown and expanded until it has invaded and affected conditions in all continents. It is the expansion of this sentiment that has driven from the world the ancient fallacy of the divine rights of kings. It has instilled the love of political freedom into foreign peoples. Its power is not confined to the territorial limits of these United States.

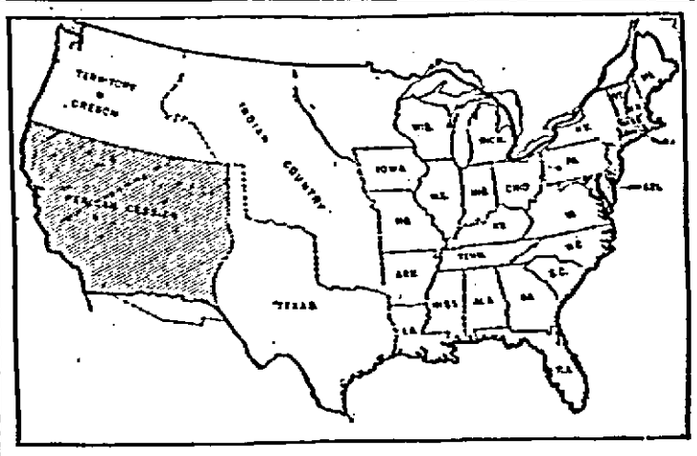
The series of maps printed herewith illustrate in a practical way the expansion of the Fourth of July sentiment so far as it applies to our own country, and serve as a lesson in American history.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.



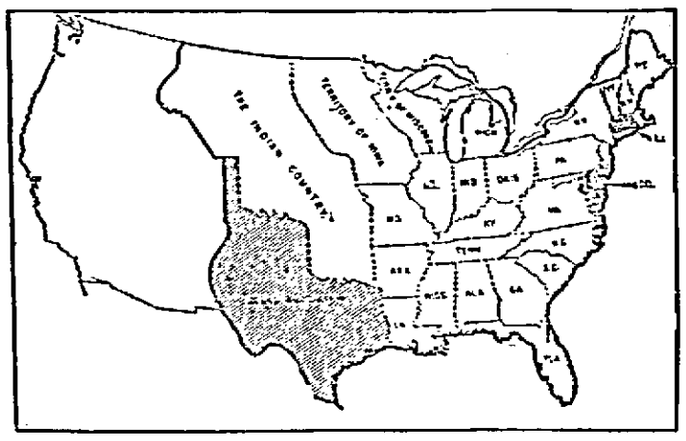
July 4, 1819.

It was on February 22, 1819, that the treaty transferring Florida from Spain to the United States was signed in Washington, the consideration being the payment by the United States of claims held by Americans against the Spanish government for spoliation to the amount of $5,000,000. The transfer was hailed with joy by a large number of people living in the territory at that time, and it is recorded that July 4 of that year was quite generally celebrated in the different settlements, though it was not until early in 1821 that the treaty of transfer was ratified by Spain, and the actual transfer to this country took place. The purchase of Florida added 59,268 square miles to the territory in which the natal day of the United States was celebrated, making the total extent of territory at that time 2,059,851, and the total population at that time 9,623,822. This ended Spanish rule on the North American continent, as at the same time that they relinquished Florida to us they also waived whatever claims they may have had to territory in the northwest, leaving the future settlement of that boundary difficulty between England and the United States.



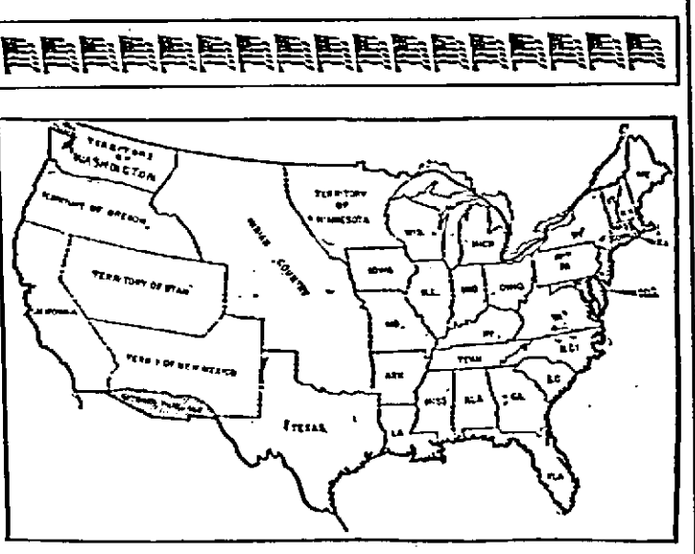
July 4, 1848.

By the session by Mexico of all that great stretch of territory known in our history as the Mexican cession, and which came to us at the signing of the peace treaty on February 2, 1848, following the war with Mexico, the significance of the Fourth of July spread over a new area of 545,783 square miles, for which this government paid $15,000,000 besides the assumption by the government of claims against Mexico by American citizens amounting to $3,250,000. But in reality the privilege of scattering firecrackers over this wide area had cost us much more than this, for we paid for it the millions of treasure and thousands of lives that were sacrificed in the war with Mexico. The population at that time was 165,324. To-day the population of the same territory is about 2,200,000.



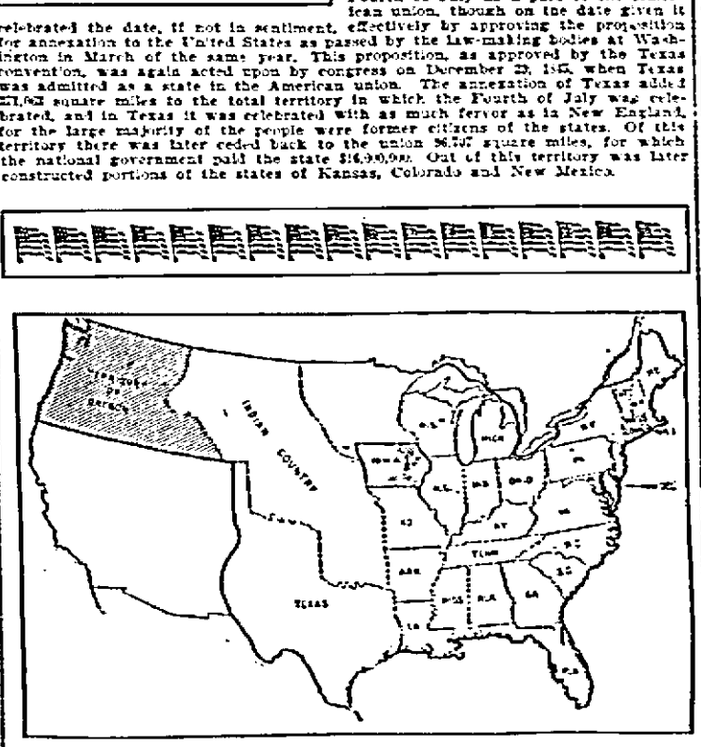
July 4, 1845.

In reality it was not until July 4, 1845, that Texas celebrated its first Fourth of July as a part of the American union, though on the date given it celebrated the date, if not in sentiment, effectively by approving the proposition for annexation to the United States as passed by the law-making bodies at Washington in March of the same year. This proposition, as approved by the Texas convention, was again acted upon by congress on December 29, 1845, when Texas was admitted as a state in the American union. The annexation of Texas added 274,922 square miles to the total territory in which the Fourth of July was celebrated, and in Texas it was celebrated with as much fervor as in New England, for the large majority of the people were former citizens of the states. Of this territory there was later ceded back to the union 96,537 square miles, for which the national government paid the state $16,000,000. Out of this territory was later constructed portions of the states of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.



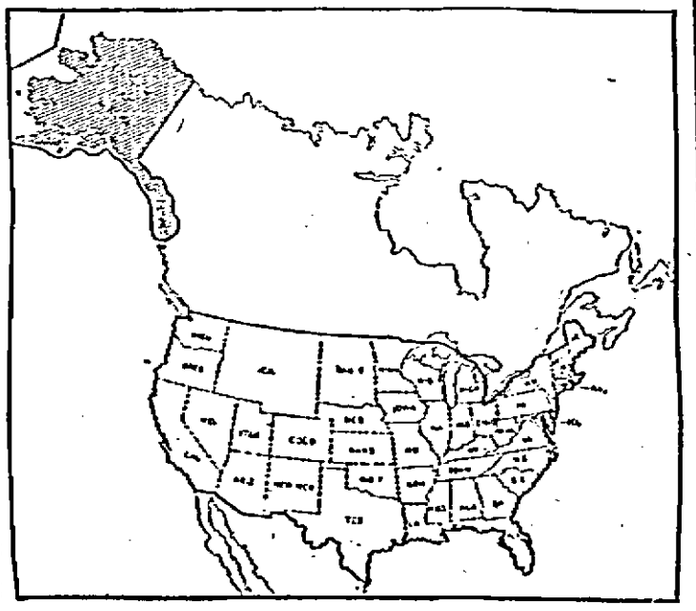
July 4, 1854.

The Gadsden Purchase, so named because of the fact that the treaty between the United States and Mexico that resulted in its becoming a part of the United States was negotiated by Hon. James Gadsden, then United States minister to Mexico, was added to the area of this nation late in 1853, and it was not until 1854 that July 4 became one of its legal holidays. By this purchase the demonstrations of joy that mark each recurring natal day of the nation was extended over a territory of 45,535 square miles in extent, for which we paid to Mexico the sum of $10,000,000.



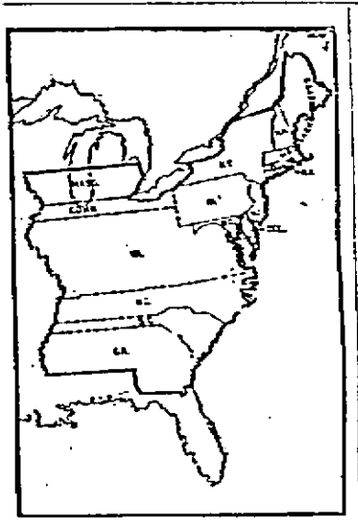
July 4, 1846.

It can scarcely be said that this was the first date upon which that great stretch of territory known as the Oregon territory knew the Fourth of July. John Jacob Astor had planted the American flag at Astoria, on the Columbia river, as early as 1811, but England had captured the place and laid claim to the country. After the exercise of considerable diplomacy both nations agreed to a joint occupancy until June 15, 1846, when a new treaty was ratified, fixing the boundary at the straits of Fuca and the forty-ninth parallel, and the territory became wholly American, and the Fourth of July a fixed institution within its boundaries.



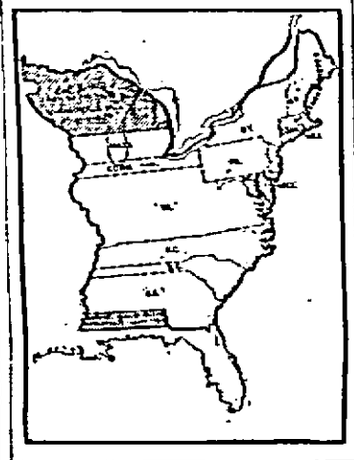
July 4, 1867.

When on March 30, 1867, the treaty between the United States and Russia ceding Alaska to us was signed, there was added to our territory the modest area of 577,390 square miles, for which it was going to be necessary to provide July 4 festivities. The cost of this vast stretch of territory, from which we have since taken enough gold to furnish us with Fourth of July celebrations for the next century, was $7,200,000.



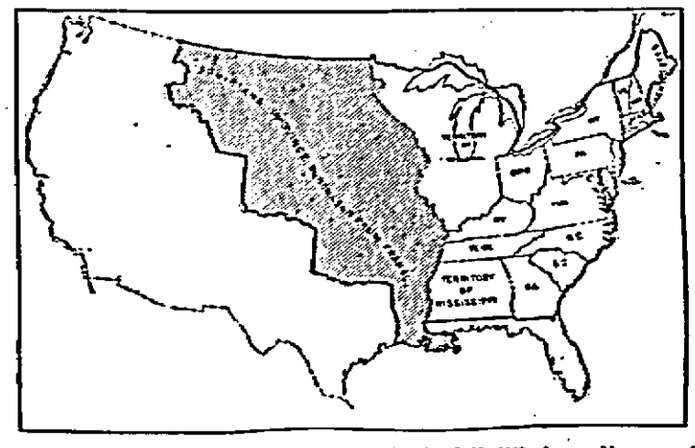
July 4, 1776.

When on July 4, 1776, that most historic of all days in the life of the American republic, the continental congress, in session in Philadelphia, declared "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states," they spoke for less than 4,000,000 people. The territory covered by the original 13 colonies, in which the first Fourth of July was celebrated, was about 50,000 square miles in extent, though scarcely one-fifth of this could be said to be inhabited other than by savages, and much of it had never been visited by white men. It extended from the Atlantic on the east to the Mississippi on the west, to Florida on the south, and to Maine on the northeast, and to a little north of the present northern boundary of Illinois, on the northwest. The map shows the political divisions as claimed by the different colonies.



July 4, 1784.

The peace treaty between the United Colonies and Great Britain, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, gave to the nation all the territory claimed by it, and included more than previously acknowledged to be in dispute by Great Britain. The boundary lines in the northwest were extended so as to include what is now the greater part of Wisconsin, all of the upper peninsula of Michigan, and that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi. In the south a long, narrow strip of territory was added to the southwest corner of Georgia. The exact amount of territory included within these concessions cannot be given, as the exact area of the colonies previously is not known, but in 1784 the territory in which July 4 was a holiday, amounted to 877,848 square miles. The exact population at this time is not known, but emigration had already set in toward the west, and the day was appropriately observed in a much wider territory that it had been in 1776. Hardy pioneers had carried it westward into the Ohio valley.

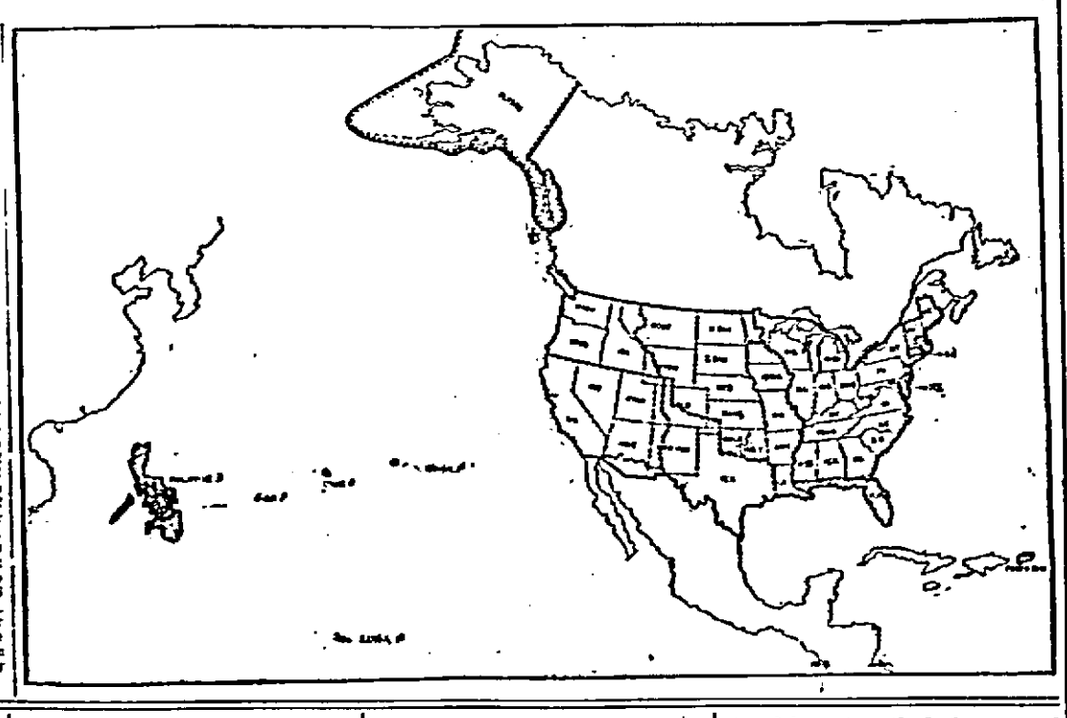


July 4, 1803.

On April 30, 1803, James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston signed in Paris the treaty that transferred the Louisiana territory from France to the United States, for the sum of $15,000,000. This more than doubled the area of the original 13 colonies, and while it may not be correct to say that July 4, 1803, was really celebrated, for it was some months before the people knew of the transfer of sovereignty, yet its celebration was permissible in a territory embracing 1,999,775, of which 964,945 square miles were included in the Louisiana purchase. The population of this vast territory was at the time of purchase estimated at 50,100 whites, 39,000 blacks, 10,000 mulattoes, total, exclusive of Indians, 100,000. The present population of the same territory is 14,570,616. To the Louisiana purchase was added on October 27, 1819, a small stretch of territory east of the mouth of the Mississippi which had been claimed by Spain as a portion of Florida. The people of this territory, now a part of Mississippi and Alabama, declared their independence of Spain in September, 1810, and the following month it was added to the territory of the United States by proclamation of President Monroe.

July 4, 1902.

This map really illustrates Fourth of July territory since the signing of the peace treaty in Paris between the United States and Spain on December 10, 1898. The treaty gave us Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, we paying for the latter the sum of $20,000,000. Of these new possessions the Philippines contain about 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,600 square miles, and Guam 200 square miles. The population of the Philippines is estimated at about 10,000,000; Porto Rico, 953,243, and Guam, 9,000. The island territory secured from Spain as a result of the war of 1898 does not, however, include all the recently acquired islands shown in the map. Hawaii came to us by annexation upon request of the island government, July 7, 1898, when President McKinley signed the annexation bill as passed by both houses of congress. This extended the Fourth of July limits over 6,740 square miles of territory, in which reside 154,000 people. The little islands of Tutuila, Manua and Aru, constituting another of our new island colonies far out in the Pacific, were acquired December 2, 1899, when a treaty was signed in Washington between the United States and Germany providing for the partition of Samoa. This added 77 square miles to our territory, with a population of about 6,000. Wake island, the other United States possession shown in the map, is but a small and barren rock, which was seized by the United States in 1898 to be used as a cable landing place, should this government ever require it for that purpose. Upon it the boom of the cracker has, as yet, never been heard. In much of this new territory Fourth of July will reign supreme in this year 1902.



PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Belle—"Papa, here are letters from three men who want to marry me." Papa—"Great Scott! Has all the world gone crazy?"—Somerville Journal.

Sounds Thrilling.—Bobbie—"Paw, will you buy me a book?" Father—"What is the name of the book you want?" Bobbie—"Nicaragua Bill."—Ohio State Journal.

"He has devised something new in automobiling, I understand. "Oh, yes, indeed. He is so extremely progressive that he has an automobile ambulance follow in his wake when he is scorching."—Chicago Post.

"I tell you that poet is a genius." "A genius? Why, his stuff is the worst I ever read." "I know." "But why do you call him a genius?" "Because he succeeds in selling it."—Philadelphia Record.

First Village Dame—"Did I bring you back that basket you lent me last week?" Second Dame (emphatically)—"No, indeed, you did not." First Dame—"That's a pity, for I just came round to borrow it again!"—Punch.

Jack—"It is mighty hard to be the son of a self-made millionaire." Tom—"Why so?" Jack—"A fellow can't decide whether to go into business and live up to his father's reputation, or go into society and live it down."—Town Topics.

The Chickens' Heads.—Mrs. Youngwife—"I want to get some salad." Dealer—"Yes'm. How many heads?" Mrs. Youngwife—"Gracious! I thought you always took the heads off. I want just plain chicken salad."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is your husband at home?" asked the traveler, as he stopped before a wrecked shanty in Kansas. "Nope!" replied the woman, "he wuz carried off by a cyclone yisterday an' if he's lit yit he hain't sent no word. I don't look fer him back much before the last of the week."—Ohio State Journal.

PING-PONG AILMENT NAMED.

Suffering Victims of the New Society Game Learn That They Have "Tenosynovitis."

"Ping-pong tenosynovitis" has been medically catalogued. The devotees of the game have said they were "tired" and "sore," and some of them have had to nurse swollen joints and weary muscles, but now there is a name for these afflictions.

American Medicine announces: "As in every instance when people unused to much muscular activity take up an unaccustomed form of exercise enthusiastically, painful conditions of joints, especially in the ankles and wrists, have been developed in those devoted to the game. The ping-pong ankle is quite fashionable in London at the present time and will be with us soon if it is not already here. At times, besides the painful condition, there is actual swelling due to the fact that the unusual exercise causes irritation and low grade inflammation in the bursas of the tendons around the ankle.

"Rest is the best form of treatment for the new ping-pong tenosynovitis—a medical term that is sure to be popular because it is so sphinx-like and mouth-filling. For the prophylaxis of the affection it is especially important that the ankles should be supported by reasonably firm, snug, well-fitting high shoes. High-heeled house slippers and very low cut slippers predispose to the occurrence of this kind of strain.

"The new affection is an interesting type of certain subpathologic conditions, most of them related more or less closely to good old-fashioned tiredness that fads of fashion have been bringing to physicians for treatment in recent years."

THE TULIP MANIA.

Speculation in the Bulbs in 1634 Caused the Loss of Many Dutch Fortunes.

In these sober days, when the tulip, the queen of spring flowers, is to be bought and sold as cheaply as three shillings per hundred, it may seem hard to realize that time was when a single bulb would fetch as much as £250 to £500. Yet it is too true that, in the days of old, stolid and phlegmatic Dutchmen absolutely lost their heads (and their wealth) in bulb buying and collecting, says London Amateur Gardening. It was in the year 1634 when our brother Dutchmen became mad on tulips. This craze took hold of all classes, rich and poor, learned and ignorant; though, of course, the rich were able to collect the largest and best selections, only, in due time, to find themselves ruined when bulbs once more fell to their normal onion-price value. As everybody was crazy in the eagerness to purchase tulips, the price rose enormously. Diamonds and precious stones were regarded as trash in comparison with a few good bulbs. Those were the halcyon days of the growers and bulb merchants. Many made their fortunes, though some came a cropper with the buyers, in the inevitable smash which was not long in ensuing. As much as £10,000 is accredited to having been given for a collection of 40 roots. The craze dropped as quickly as it arose, and when the fictitious prices began to drop Holland was plunged into a state of financial difficulty even worse than that which prevailed in England at the bursting of the South sea bubble, or of that in France during the revolution.

Substitute for Sleep.

A London paper says that the health of people in fashionable society is being dangerously threatened by a new drug which is popularly regarded as a substitute for sleep. Very discreetly it declines to name this dangerous substance. When tea was first introduced into Europe it was commended for the same virtues, and it was believed that it would no longer be necessary to waste seven or eight hours in sleep. But extended experience has shown the disastrous results of cutting short the period of natural rest and keeping awake by the help of tea, and there is no reason to suppose that chemists will ever be able to devise any substitute for sleep which will not in the long run bring nervous breakdown.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

LIBERAL WITH THE LANDS.

A Large Amount Has Been Granted to Public Uses by the State of Washington.

After nearly 13 years of work State Land Commissioner Calvert, of Washington, announces that of the 667,080 acres of land granted the state of Washington by the enabling act of 1889 all have been selected with the exception of 2,161 acres. These will be selected during the coming summer and the entire grant thus filed, reports the San Francisco Chronicle.

The granted lands are distributed as follows: State penal reformatory, eleemosynary and educational institutions, 200,000 acres; state capitol grant, 122,000; state normal school, 100,000; agricultural college, 100,000; scientific agricultural college, 100,000; scientific schools, 900; state university, 4,360. These lands are exclusive of common school lands, which are sections 16-16 in every township in the state. Some of these sections have been lost by inundation and other causes.

The government permits the state to select indemnity lands for those lost, and of this class the state has about 200,000 acres to select. Owing to the scarcity of remaining government lands it is doubtful if the state can recover a very large portion of the school lands thus lost.

Insult to Injury.

"Such an outrage!" exclaimed the anarchist, "when they took me to court I was handcuffed to a thief."

"Yes," replied the warden, "and the poor thief got five years besides."—Philadelphia Press.

COREA AND ELECTRICITY.

The Deadly "Live Wire" Known in That Country as a "Thunder and Lightning String."

Near the center of the city of Seoul there is a beautiful marble pagoda that was brought from Peking about 1500 by one of the Mongol queens who came as a bride to Corea. Her people at that time were shaking the whole known world, and, under leaders like Genghis, Kublai and Tamerlane, were upsetting all the thrones of Asia, so that Corea still speaks of them with bated breath, and the smallest children know them by name, says a writer in Outlook. The marble pagoda still stands, a silent witness before the world of the great Mongol conquerors, but past its stony ear whizzes an American electric car every ten minutes at ten miles an hour, regardless of all the Mongol shades. Along this main street of Seoul, one of the oldest streets in the world, stretch western wires charged with something that defies all the curiosity of the east to pronounce upon. A few days ago a broken strand hung temptingly from one of the poles, and the far east determined to get hold of it to investigate, with the result—one live wire, one dead man. A government notice was posted up: "If anyone is caught fooling with these thunder and lightning strings let him be padded."

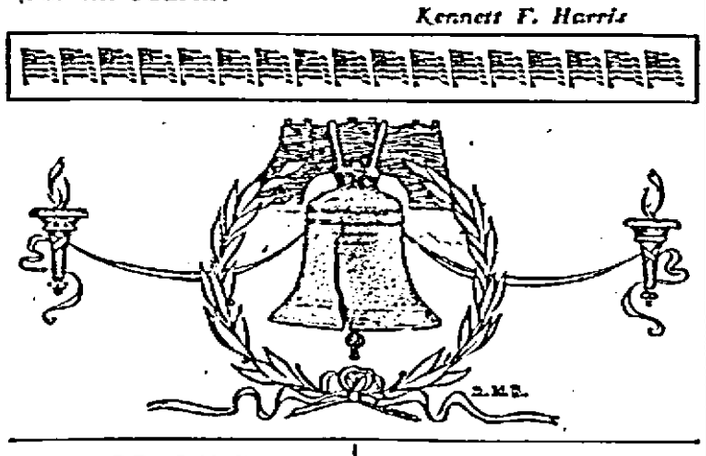
A Stab in Point.

Bill—Do you know it spoils a cigar to let it go out?

Jill—Well, somebody must have let that one you're smoking go out a good many times before you got it.—Yonkers Gazette.

Boom!
Boom, boom, bang!
Before the gloom
Nocturnal
Has fled before the rosy fingered morn
The old, infernal
Multisonous, reverberating din
Must begin.
A noisy gang
Of impisd boys, without
The rudiments of nervous systems, shout
And whoop as they explode
Gunpowder in ear splitting salutation.
The air is torn
And shattered with each crashing detonation.
Fff-f-f f-z-zz-z--Crack!
This is enough to goad
A person to a state of desperation
And rack
His quiv'ring nerves to something like prostration
And now
The diabolical, confounded row
Is growing general, From all around
There comes the sound
Of squib, torpedo, cracker, nigger chaser.
And anvils in a barking, banging chorus
Conspire to bore us,
Until we really need some sort of bracer.
Bang!
Oh hang
That wretched brat!
Whiz-z, pop!
Won't somebody go out and make him stop?
Oh why
Should we perpetuate
A state
Of barbarism in this day and age.
Engage
In foolishness each fourth day of July--
In burning powder
To try
And make a noise that's louder
Than thunder when the storm bolts rend the sky?
Should we,
Because our doughty fathers licked the British,
Ruin insurance
Associations innocent of wrong,
Scare skittish
And valuable horses
Past endurance
And make them flee
Along
Into erratic, wagon wrecking courses?
Because the good old Continentals
At Valley Forge
With George
Did glorious stunts in ragged regimentals
And fought at Bunker Hill,
Should we, their offspring, fill
The hospitals with ours?
Shall the toy pistol claim
Its victims mangled?
The bursted canon maim?
If this must be, it sours
Our patriotic zeal
For the star spangled
Emblem of our loved country a good deal.
It seems that we--Great Scott!
That must have been
Pure dynamite--I thought that I was shot.
Of course not a policeman to be seen.
If taxpayers submit--
That boy don't seem to know the fuse is lit.
Hey! That was a near thing!
Bing!
Bing, boom!
The Dickens and repeat!
The crack of doom
Will have to hump itself to beat
That last; it was a peach.
My son,
If you put that tin pan on the next one--
Yes, that was the way I did
When I too was a kid.
I guess I might as well go down and teach
The boy the way
To fix those pin wheels so that they will stay.
I used to be
A crackerjack at fireworks--Where's a match?
Now see
My smokie--just keep your eye on me
And get another batch
Of crackers--it's my treat.
How's that for sport?
We sort
Of made the windows rattle some that time
I'm not dead yet when it comes to celebrating
This talk of grating
On people's nerves is simple tommyrot.
They've got
No business to have nerves upon this day.
Hey?
Suppose I did, I guess it's no poor way
To let the boy
Enjoy
Himself--Here, gimme 'nother one--Hooray!
For the Fourth!

Kennett F. Harris



X-Ray Not In It.

"As I understand it, an X-ray will go right through a man's head. There is nothing else quite so penetrating, is there?"

"Oh, I don't know. Did you ever hear my daughter sing?"—Tit-Bits.

Often the Case.

"They say his wife drove him to drink."

"Perhaps she did, but from what I know of him I think he would have been awfully disappointed if she hadn't.

Native Pride.

"The greatest race across the Atlantic that I ever heard tell of," began the old racing skipper.

"Is the O'rish, of course," interrupted Hooligan.—Catholic Standard Times.

Her Position.

Mrs. Parke—What kind of servants do you prefer—white or black, Irish or German?

Mrs. Lane—I've gotten beyond that. I'm looking for servants that prefer me.—Puck.

P'S AND Q'S.

All little girls and little boys
Should mind their P's and Q's,
Or else so many, many things
Of value they will lose.
For while P stands for prompt and please,
And prettiness and plays,
And patience and politeness, and
Propriety and praise,
It also stands for pinch and pry
And plague and pester; you
Will see it heads perversity,
And peri and painful too.
Then as for Q—it stands for quick
And quietness and queen,
Delicious quince, and quarts and quill,
And Quaker so serene;
Yet still it's at the head of quail
And quarrel, quip and quack,
And quicksand, quinsy, quiz and quake,
And querulous, slack!
—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, in Youth's Companion.

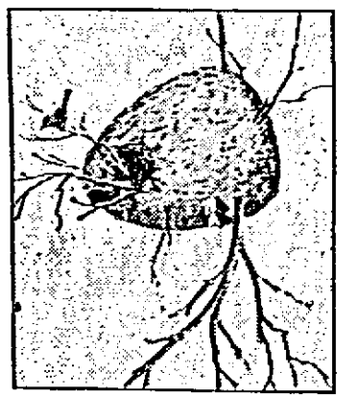
CURIOUS BIRD'S NEST.

Wrens Coolly Appropriate the Domicile of a Hornet Family and Establish a Home.

Those who are familiar with our common house-wren know how often it happens that very strange nesting-sites are at times decided upon by this bird. It is not so long ago that a small watering-pot, hanging within easy reach of a pump constantly used, was taken possession of, and the wrens, all unmindful of people constantly coming and going very near them, raised their brood, and returned the following summer. A permanent box was placed in the spot after the second season, and this has since been used.

Wrens have been known, too, to enter houses through open windows, and attempt nest-building indoors, and in places, too, very inconvenient to the family, as in a card-basket on the piano, and on the pole supporting portieres. But more curious than all other instances, it seems to me, is the following. In the spring of 1901 a hornet's nest that had long hung in my hall was temporarily placed in a covered porch. Some weeks later a pair of wrens were noticed examining it very critically, and they finally decided that as a nesting-site it was in every way admirable. The fact that I was frequently sitting on that porch, often with two or three people, in no wise troubled them. The birds were absolutely fearless.

Having chosen the hornets' nest as a summer residence, the wrens cleared out sufficient space for their use, and chipped a new circular entrance to it, as the illustration shows. This they made the more secure by placing in front a platform of twigs, many of which were thrust through the paper walls. This was not always easily done, and gave rise to some cross words, or so it seemed—and I occupied the camp-stool shown in the illustration while much of this nest-construction was under way. Except a few feathers, there was nothing carried into the hole made by the wrens in the body of the hornets' nest. As soon as all was to their liking, eggs were laid and the brood successfully reared.



NEST INSIDE A HORNET'S NEST.

While the parent birds were noticeably tame during the days of nest-making, they were even more so when there were young birds to look after. Without really troubling them, I tried in many ways to test their confidence in my good will toward them. Several times I leaned against the pillar supporting the roof of the porch, as shown in the illustration, so as to bring my face within 18 inches of the opening to the nest. Twice, under such circumstances, one of the old birds darted by me and entered, but at other times waited most impatiently until I again sat down in the chair near by.

One fact that interested me greatly was that when interrupted by my coming, the wren, firmly holding a wriggling worm in its beak, would scold crossly, making a loud whirring and shrill sound. How the bird could make the sound and still retain the worm in its beak I leave others to explain.—Charles C. Abbott, M. D., in St. Nicholas.

Pigeons Give Fire Alarm.

A flock of pigeons owned by a Philadelphia man gave an alarm of fire the other morning, and probably saved the lives of the inmates of the house. The pigeons are quartered in a loft at the rear of the house, and when at four o'clock in the morning they set up a great fluttering and cooing, they awakened a boarder. He thought it strange conduct on the part of the birds at that unseemly hour, and got up to investigate. He found that the house was full of smoke, and lost no time in arousing the inmates, one of whom ran and turned in an alarm of fire. A defective flue was the cause of the fire, and damage to the extent of $500 had been done before the flames were extinguished. The pigeons were all saved.

What He Was Waiting For.

Even a minister of the Gospel has all he can do to retain his patience under the business methods of a modern department store. Dr. Storrs, the well-known Brooklyn divine, started on a purchasing tour in one of the big stores in Manhattan the other day. After several hours' struggle he met a friend. "Good day, doctor. What are you doing here?" he asked. Dr. Storrs calmly replied: "I can best answer your question with the words of text, Job 14: 14: 'All the days of my appointed time will I wait until my change comes.'"

PRETTY PARLOR TRICK.

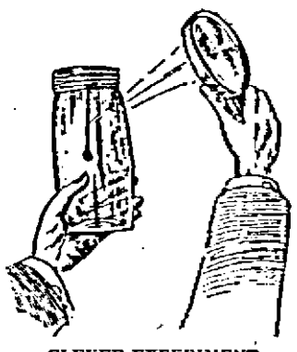
How to Cut in Two, Without Touching It, a Thread Hanging from a Cork in a Bottle.

If anybody should tell you that you can cut in two without touching it a thread hanging from a cork inside a sealed-up bottle, you would be likely to think that he was guying you. But it may be easily done, and in such a way as to completely mystify the spectators.

Get a clear glass bottle—a pickle bottle will do—and to the under part of the cork attach a bent pin. To the pin tie a piece of thread long enough to reach three-fourths of the way down the inside of the bottle, and to the lower end of the thread fasten any small object, say a shoe-button, to make the thread hang taut.

Insert the cork and seal it with wax, and say to the company that you are going to cut the thread in two without opening the bottle—in fact, without touching the thread.

To accomplish this, you need a reading glass, or sun-glass, and access to a window where the sun is shining clear and bright. The feat is more mystifying if you perform this part of it in private; so you go to the window, hold up your sun-glass so that you can focus the rays from the glass directly on the thread through the side of the bottle, and in a short time the heat from the focused rays will burn the thread into two pieces, the end with the button attached falling to the bottom of the bottle. Then go back to the company with the bottle, and they will see that the cork has not been moved, and yet the thread has been cut.



CLEVER EXPERIMENT.

It would be better to use black thread for the experiment, as that color absorbs heat best, and will burn more readily.—Boston Globe.

TINY HUMAN BUNDLES.

Italian Women in New York Fasten Up Their Babies in Genuine Indian Fashion.

The Indian pappooses, which are strapped and fastened into a sort of flat cradle, tied about with loops to prevent their falling out, like queer enough. There is a sling attached to this cradle which passes over the squaw's neck, and the baby takes its journey on its mother's back, being able to look about and see the world as it travels.

When it arrives at home it is hung upon the wall, or on a tree, out of harm's way, and must amuse itself as best it can by observation, its arms and legs being too tightly fastened to allow the kicking and jumping about to which our babies are accustomed.

And there are plenty of babies in New York fastened up in much the same method that Indian women use. They are babies of the Italian colony. A "bambino in fascia" is a common sight in the Italian district. The baby is "swaddled"—wrapped in a long piece of cotton cloth. Sometimes the arms are confined and sometimes they are left free.

The child is laid near one end of the strip of cloth, which is wound tightly round and round, over and over and finally the end is turned up over its feet and the whole secured by strings tied in several places around the living bundle. The good Catholic mother makes each time the sign of the cross over her baby when it is tied safely, and she is always careful to place its legs and arms straight and to make its clothes comfortable before she proceeds to fasten them up.

The baby so tied up is very good. It wears a lace cap profusely trimmed with various colored ribbons, and its solemn little dark face looks out with an air of being quite used to the situation. Babies so tied are easy to handle. They do not need many clothes, and, indeed, do not wear many under their bandages.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MOUNT ETNA STILL SLUMBERS

The Great Sicilian Volcano Has Remained Quiescent Since the 1899 Eruption.

The height of Mount Etna, the famous volcano of Sicily, has long been fixed at 10,866 feet. Its height has recently been more accurately measured by trigonometrical processes and the exact elevation is found to be 10,775. The difference is not important, but the more exact determination will, of course, be given on the maps hereafter published. The main crater has a width of 1,728 feet and a depth of 826 feet. Mount Etna has periods of almost complete quiescence. Six years had elapsed after the eruption of 1892, when in the autumn of 1898 blue flames began to emerge from the mouth of the largest crater and a great deal of vapor was emitted from the lesser orifices. It was then announced that Etna seemed to be preparing for an effusion of lava, probably on the south or southwest slopes. The expected eruption, however, did not begin till the morning of July 19, 1899, when great volumes of smoke and lava began to issue from the main crater, but after several days the activity gradually subsided, and Etna soon resumed its peaceful aspect and has since seemed to be in a slumberous condition.

One Jury Overrules Another.

A jury in Barton county, Mo., had acquitted the proprietor of the Joplin Globe of the charge of libel. The paper had accused the plaintiff of a heinous crime. The latter was never convicted of the crime, but the defendant proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was guilty, nevertheless, and a favorable verdict followed.

MODERN CATECHISM.

In Which We Find Enlightenment Regarding the Purpose of the White-Wagon.

"What was that just whizzed past us?" asked one pedestrian of another, according to the Ohio State Journal.

"That was an automobile."

"And what is an automobile?"

"It is something which has been invented to increase the mortality rate."

"Has it been successful in doing this?"

"Yes, indeed; it has surpassed the fondest expectations."

"What would have happened if we had not got out of the way of the automobile?"

"Two funerals."

"Who is the man who is running the automobile?"

"He is called a chauffeur."

"Is that the only name he has?"

"No; people often call him many other names."

"What would he do if he were to run over some one?"

"He would smile."

"Would he stop?"

"I should say not."

"What would the police do?"

"They would arrest him."

"What then?"

"He would be fined and discharged."

"That would reform him, would it not?"

"No; he doesn't mind being fined, because he has lots of money."

"How fast is that automobile going?"

"About 50 miles an hour."

"Is not that very fast?"

"Not for an automobile."

LITERARY CURIOS.

Queer Titles by Which Some of the Current Works of Authors Are Called For.

The literary craze that is sweeping over the country is producing some queer results among those who are anxious to be considered literary," said the bookseller, relates the Atlanta Constitution. "Yesterday a woman was in here looking for 'The Creases,' and I sent her away satisfied with 'The Crisis.' The same day a gentleman asked if I had 'Dry Am I.' I gave him 'Dri and I,' and he departed with what he had been looking for.

"But the other day I was fairly stumped when a party came in and asked me if I had 'Wait a Minute.'

"'Never heard of it!' said I.

"'That is funny,' he answered; 'it is being talked about, and I am anxious to read it.'

"I looked all over my book lists and satisfied myself that there was no such book in existence, and he went away disappointed, and with an impression, I fear, that I was not keeping what I take pride in—a first-class book store.

"The day following, however, he came back smiling and asked for 'Tarry Thou Till I Come.' He had taken the precaution this time to write the title down."

What About Your School House?

You may not this season be able to build a new one, or make the radical changes in the old one that you had in contemplation, but there is no school district in the United States that cannot afford to tint with Alabastine the interior of their buildings, thus making them more attractive, getting colors made with special reference to their effects on the eyes of the pupils, getting a sanitary and rock base cement coating that will not harbor disease germs.

The closely crowded school rooms need all the safeguards to the health of the pupil that intelligent officials can surround them with, and all sanitarians unite in saying that Alabastine is the only proper material to be used on such walls.

An Old-Time Terror.

Among ancient relics at present on exhibition at Chicago, is a sheet of papyrus bearing a complaint to a chief of police who held office just 2,002 years ago, that the premises of the writer had been robbed. Whether the work was done by a porch climber, a duplicate key man, or an ordinary hall sneak is not recorded, but the antique document is suggestive that in some ways a score of centuries has not greatly changed the world. One can imagine that old time chief threatening his dusky Egyptian force with the terrors of a "shake-up."—Buffalo Courier.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Considering how easily people jar loose of their money, aren't you ashamed of the fact that you don't get more of it?—Atchison Globe.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time that we fall.—Confucius.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When you lie, be moderate. Whoppers don't go.—Atchison Globe.

Daylight and truth meet us with clear dawn.—Milton.

Mrs. D. Arnold, President German Woman's Club, Grand Pacific Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., Relieved of a Tumor by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered four years ago with a tumor in my womb, and the doctors declared I must go to the hospital and undergo an operation, which I dreaded very much and hesitated to submit.

"My husband consulted an old friend who had studied medicine, although he was not a practising physician, and he said he believed that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** would cure me. That same day I took my first dose, and I kept it up faithfully until twelve bottles had been used, and not only did the tumor disappear, but my general health was very much improved and I had not felt so well since I was a young woman.

"As I have suffered no relapse since, and as I took no other medicine, I am sure that your Compound restored my health and I believe saved my life."—MRS. D. ARNOLD.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

LOW RATE
EXCURSIONS
Via Northern Pacific

To the Northwest during the summer—Just what you want. Write at once for particulars.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Low Rates to the East

via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

To Chautauqua and return, July 6th and 20th. $11.00 for the round trip.

Portland, Maine, and return, July 5th to 8th, one fare for the round trip; return limit may be extended to Aug. 15th.

Providence, Rhode Island, and return, July 7 & 9, one fare for the round trip; return limit may be extended to August 15th.

Full information on application to C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

Exclusive.

Fing—Are Mrs. De Style's entertainments very exclusive?

Forg—Well, I should say so! She has just made application to have the conversation of her guests copyrighted.—Baltimore Herald.

Water Does It.

A Minnesota woman has recently discovered a powder that perfectly cleans silver, and, in fact, everything that shines. The striking feature of it is that it makes water do all the work, requiring absolutely no effort on your part. This simple, easy, perfect cleaner is called Silver Salt, and if you send 25c to the Silver Salt Co., St. Paul, Minn., they will send a large package by return mail, and also return your money if you are not pleased in every respect after trying it.

Doubtful Recommendation.

"Can you make me a set of teeth that will look natural?" asked the patient.

"My dear, sir," replied the tooth carpenter, "the teeth I make are so natural that they fairly ache."—Chicago Daily News.

The letters "N. S. B." embossed in gold, appear on the stationery an Atchison woman uses in writing to her friends. The women all thought they must stand for some way-up Latin, but a near friend has given the secret away: "N. S. B." means "No Spare Bedroom."—Atchison Globe.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

You can buy of us at wholesale prices and save money. Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

CUTICURA

The set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humour germs.

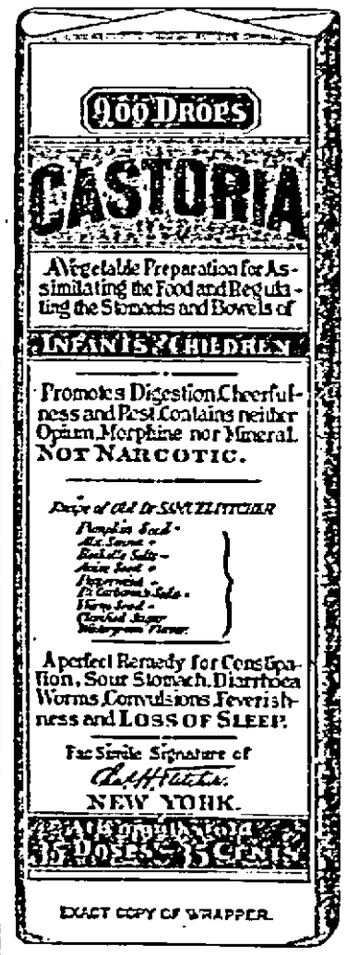
A Single Set, price $1, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, as I for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, elegant, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in pocket vials, 60 doses, price, 25c.

And throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS

A. N. K.—G 1924

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. { WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION } DULUTH.
Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

TRAINING OF HORSES

CAREFUL HANDLING TO FIT THEM FOR CIRCUS TRICKS.

The Candidate For Ring Honors Must Have Special Points Well Developed—Horses Can Be Coaxed, Like a Child, but Not Forced.

"A trainer must possess two qualifications before he can successfully educate a horse to do the tricks seen in a circus—he must possess kindness and perseverance.

"A veteran trainer selects his horses with as much care as a society woman plans a party gown. The candidate for the future applause of the circus going people of the world must be handsome in color, as near perfect as possible in conformation and possess an even temperament. His eyes must be large and devoid of the least trace of viciousness, he must hold his ears pointed slightly forward, and he must have a sensible looking head, broad between the eyes. Horses that lay back their ears at the approach of a man, who nip viciously at every passerby and whose eyes plainly demonstrate a mean disposition are discarded. A trainer will handle no animal of this kind.

"Once the candidate is selected he is shipped to the winter quarters of the circus and assigned to a comfortable stall in a large, clean, well ventilated barn tenanted by several hundred beauties of his kind. Good hay and oats are his in abundance, and for several days he is allowed to rest and become familiar with his surroundings. The trainer visits him daily and by speaking kindly and occasionally giving the animal a lit of sugar gains his confidence. After a time the horse begins to whinny at the approach of the trainer, and the bond of friendship is thus quickly cemented.

"Then comes the first lesson. The candidate is introduced to the training ring constructed near the barn and allowed to wander about at will. He smells the sawdust, the pedestals and the harness and ropes that will soon be buckled about his body and then, horselike, lies down in the center of the ring and enjoys a good roll.

"Next day he is led around and around the ring for several hours and soon understands that he is expected to encircle the ring of his own accord. Then a strap is placed around his right foreleg, and from this strap a rope is run through harness fastened around his body. The trainer grasps the free end of the rope in one hand and a pair of lines attached to the horse's bridle in the other. The animal is told to 'get up' and after the ring is encircled a few times the command 'whoa' is given. If the horse refuses to obey, a quick pull on the rope draws his leg from under him, and he is forced to stop. Only a few demonstrations of this kind are necessary to show the horse that he must stop when the command is given.

"After these preliminaries are satisfactorily accomplished the equine pupil is taught to kneel first on one knee, then on the other and finally on both. All this is accomplished by drawing up the front legs, one at a time, thus forcing him down. His knees are padded to prevent injury, and every time he is forced down the command to kneel is given, and the animal is petted and reassured with kind words until finally he kneels at the word.

"It is in these preliminary lessons that a good performer is made or spoiled. The instructor must be firm and resolute, but kind, always kind. A horse is like a child; you may coax him, but you can't force without spoiling his disposition. The animal quickly notices any show of ill temper or roughness on the part of the instructor and resents it by becoming balky and obstinate. Blows or harsh punishment only make him worse. You frequently hear people assert that animals are beaten into submission in teaching them tricks. People who say this never saw the inside of the training quarters of a modern circus. A horse or any other animal conquered in this way is never reliable and is apt to spoil a performance by an outbreak of bad temper, besides being dangerous to handle.

"The next lesson for the horse is the art of lying down and remaining motionless until the word is given to rise. This information is imparted to the horse in a manner similar to the kneeling lesson. An ingenious harness makes it possible for the trainer to draw the horse down on a soft bed of hay without injuring him. When the horse willingly lies down at the word of command, he is taught to sit upon his haunches and then is gradually drilled into the other tricks that always draw applause from children and adults alike.

"It is usually an easy matter to teach a horse to stand upon a pedestal, to waltz, rear on his hind legs and march in unison with equine companions after these simple lessons are thoroughly learned and the horse understands the trainer is his friend and not his enemy. The horse of average intelligence learns quickly as soon as he realizes what is required of him. The main requisite on the trainer's part is patience, and if a man hasn't got this, and lots of it, he had better keep out of the business. If he gets excited or impatient and goes to hauling the horse about unnecessarily, the animal is sure to become uneasy and fretful, and a little experience of this kind will spoil him.

"The better bred a horse is the more intelligence it has and the more apt it is to make a good performer, provided it has been handled properly from colthood. All high bred horses, however, are nervous and require kind treatment in order to insure good results."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Suggs—Your husband seems like a man of rare good taste and excellent judgment.

Mrs. Buggins—Of course. Otherwise he wouldn't have wanted to marry me.—Philadelphia Record.

Ambitious Youth.

Papa—And when you grow up would you like to be a captain of industry?

Johnny—Naw! I'd rudder be captain of de baseball team.—New York Herald.

The white poplar can be used as a natural lightning rod.

Curious Styles of Letter Endings.

Any one in the habit of perusing old letters is struck with the tone of great humility and deference which pervades the correspondence of our ancestors.

A few specimens of the style of beginning and ending letters may prove interesting as in striking contrast to the laconic "yours obediently," "faithfully" or "truly" of the present day. It would certainly be difficult to match the following subscription of a letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Thomas Hanmer, dated September, 1713: "I desire that you will believe that, wherever I am, I shall always endeavor to deserve and very much value your friendship, being, with a sincere esteem, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, Shrewsbury."

Frequently one meets with bellicose subscriptions, as in the case of the Earls of Huntly and Errol, who, in 1594, threatened "awful consequences" to the magistrates of Aberdeen unless they released certain gentlemen imprisoned in their city and inscribed, "Yours as ye will, either present peace or weir."

A Rattled Bridegroom.

A young couple were married in Fenelon Falls, and a number of their friends and relatives assembled at the railway station to see them off on their honeymoon. Old slippers and rice were showered on the happy pair as they boarded the train. When they got comfortably seated in the car, the groom noticed a boot in the aisle, and, thinking it was one that had been thrown into the car by some of his jovial friends, threw the boot out of the window as the train was moving. It happened that the boot belonged to a well known Toronto commercial traveler who had removed his boots to ease his weary feet. On the arrival of the train at Lindsay the bridegroom was compelled to purchase a new pair of boots for the drummer.—Toronto Globe.

A Belated Suggestion.

A young married lady is often criticised by her friends because of the freedom with which she accepts little attentions from friends of the other sex.

At a recent gathering which she attended she drew from her pocket her lace handkerchief, in which a knot had been tied in order to call to her mind some trivial duty.

"Dear me," said the popular young married lady to several gallants about her, "why is that knot in my handkerchief? I tied it there to remind me of something. What could it be?"

"My child," said an old lady who overheard her and who is noted for the acrid wittiness of her repartee, "it was probably tied in order to remind you that you are married."

Swindled Again.

"Ah," exclaimed Mrs. Oldcastle as she took a look from the table in the magnificent library of the new neighbors, "hand laid paper, isn't it?"

"Is it?" her hostess asked, looking at it doubtfully. "I told Josiah when I bought them books that that's one of the set of that he was payin' a whole lot too much. I'm glad it wasn't me. If I'd of went and give such a price for something that was hand laid, I'd never hear the last of it from him. But he wouldn't believe it when I told him he was cheated, because I seen the same set with nearly three times more gilt on the binding for a lower price. Josiah's awful headstrong in some ways."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Manias of Authors.

In a recent article on the "Mania of Authors" in the Revue Universelle of Paris we are told that Darwin always practiced on his old fiddle before writing; Chateaubriand while dictating to his secretary was in the habit of walking in his bare feet; Schiller and Goethe could not write unless their feet were on ice; Lord Derby always filled his mouth with brandy cherries; Fenimore Cooper used to chew gumdrops; Byron filled his pockets with truffles; Theophile Gautier burned incense.

An Insinuating Missive.

He was a German student, and this was the letter he addressed to his uncle:

Dear Uncle—A very strange thing happened yesterday. I went to see a friend of mine at the bank who knows your handwriting very well, and he thought you were ill, as I had not lately presented any checks signed by you. He begs to be remembered to you, as also do I, and you might let my friend see your signature again. If you are very busy, you might send a blank check, and I will fill it in. Yours affectionately, KARL.

She Capitulated.

Maud—Do you mean to tell me that you and George are engaged at last?

Mabel—Yes; he had quit spending money on me, and I thought I might as well let him propose.—Chicago Tribune.

Irrepressible.

"Fast ex you runs de devil out er one town," said Brother Dickey, "he puts up at de bes' hotel in de nex' one. Nobody sets on him hard enough ter keep him down."—Atlanta Constitution.

Plural Names of Edible Fish.

A few days ago I was asked by a foreigner, "Why do you say 'two herrings' and 'two soles' and not 'two cods' and 'two salmons?'" I do not think my answer was very satisfactory, but the question suggested the thought that there are several cases in which it would be difficult to say whether there is anything like a consensus of opinion as to whether a plural form of the name of a fish is admissible. We all speak of soles, herrings, sprats, lampreys and anchovies, the singular form never, I believe, being service for the plural. No one, I think, says mackerels, cods, salmons, trouts, breams, shads, carps, plaices, basses, bartels, Sturgeon, perch, mullet, pike, turbot, tunny and skate have not unusually the plural form in "s."

Fishermen and fishmongers are inclined to avoid the plural form in some instances where it is employed by the majority of educated people. In some cases there is considerable uncertainty. This I have ascertained by means of a fair number of tests. Among them are carps, shads, tenches. Compilers of English grammars, so far as my experience goes, in treating of plural forms of nouns make no note of the names of fish which do not vary in the plural.—Notes and Queries.

An Uncrowned King of England.

Writing of Prince Albert in an article in the Century on "The Royal Family of England," Professor Oscar Browning says:

From the first the prince identified himself with the queen in all her labors. They had one mind and one soul. Rising every morning with the dawn, the prince went into his workroom, where their two tables stood side by side, and read all their correspondence, arranging everything for the queen's convenience when she should arrive. He knew all her thoughts and assisted all her actions, yet so adroit and self sacrificing was his conduct that all the merit and popularity came to her. The people had no idea that he interfered with public affairs, yet had they reflected they must have known that it was inevitable. Once during the Crimean war, when the notion got abroad that the prince had intervened, there were tales of treason and of sending him to the tower. Yet on the day of the prince's death, on that cold, icebound Saturday, Charles Kingsley said to the present writer, "He was king of England for twenty years, and no one knew it."

Druggists' Colored Bottles.

Those huge glass bulbs of red and yellow and blue water which are called show bottles are gradually ceasing to be a feature of the decoration of druggists' windows. In the past they were as necessary to every drugstore as a red and white pole is to a barber shop, but they have not, as the pole has, a well defined history. All that druggists know of them is that they have been always used as window ornaments. The brilliant liquids that they contain are made cheaply and plainly of chemicals and water. Thus a solution of copper and ammonia makes blue. Bichromate of potash makes orange. Aniline dyes have of late been used in the chemicals' place, but the liquids fade in a strong sunlight and have frequently to be renewed. The liquids colored chemically, on the other hand, last well nigh forever.—Philadelphia Record.

He Ran.

Sol Smith Russell had three young nieces living in the west, of whom he was very fond. On one occasion, so the story goes, he took the youngest of them for a walk and bought her some candy on the agreement that it was not to be eaten until they reached her home. They started, but before they had gone far the little girl proposed, "Let's wun!" Her uncle declined, and there was long pleading, all to no purpose. Finally the little girl stopped, knelt down on the pavement and offered up the petition, "Dod, please make Uncle Sol wun."

"It was simply a question of my losing my dignity or her losing her faith in God," said Mr. Russell in relating the incident, "so we ran as fast as we could for home."

Sounds of Words.

A negro boy was in the habit of giving his name as "Nedicudinezza Beltikedishazza Sham Ham Jafac Maxwell Brown," mispronouncing nearly every word.

The sound of words has a great attraction for the negro, and he uses them regardless of their meaning.

A negro woman was with difficulty prevented from naming her child "Crucifix," the sound of the word attracting her.

A negro preacher in a sermon declared emphatically:

"I comes not to contaminate any other sect"—repeated still more emphatically—"I comes not to contaminate any other sect; I comes to exonerate your minds."—Independent.

Business and Policy.

"And now, my son," said the father, "as you are about to go into business for yourself, it is well for you to remember that honesty is the best policy."

"Yes, father," said the noble young man.

"That honesty is the best policy, and," continued the old man, "if you will study up the laws you will be surprised to find how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."

Not What He Meant.

Scones, having sent a stupid servant to do an errand, was greatly annoyed on finding that he had done exactly the opposite to what he had been ordered.

"Why, you haven't common sense," he remonstrated.

"But, sir"—

"Shut up! I should have remembered that you were an idiot. When I'm tempted to send a fool on an errand again, I'll not ask you. I'll go myself."

A King's Economy.

An example of George III.'s economies is so curious as almost to suggest that it must have betokened approaching insanity. He actually let out the cream colored horses used for his state coach to a jobmaster, who "thinks from the great receipt of custom that they will draw him into an easy fortune."

Woes of the Collector.

"Did you get anything out of her?" asked the business manager of the collector.

"Yes; she paid me a compliment. Said she wouldn't be afraid to trust me with the money if she had it."—New York Times.

Human Nature.

The sermon of the best preacher in the world will not make as much impression upon a congregation as the sudden pattering of rain on the window panes of a church containing 200 new bonnets.

If you are not afraid to bluff it, postpone trouble till tomorrow, and it will often leave and never come back.—Atchison Globe.

Modern ink's date back from 1708, at which time researches of Dr. Lewis and Ribancourt in the chemistry of ink began.

"I wonder he loves her! Didn't she save his life?"

"Mercy! How?"

"Why, he said if she didn't accept him he'd go and kill himself, and she took him."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that.

He—Why, you see, if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

Fourth of July Excursion Rates.

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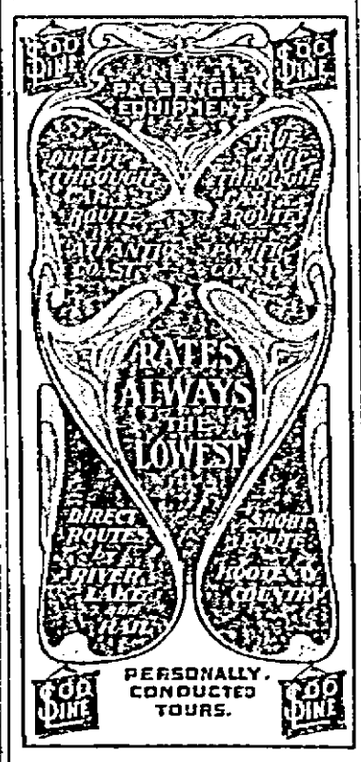

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